# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1873. NUMBER 48.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.

**G. MENDELSON,**
34 East Washington-st., near State,
Encouraged by the LIBERAL PATRONAGE of
**THE LADIES OF CHICAGO,**
Since the Reduction of Prices,
Will continue to close out his ENTIRE STOCK of the
**CHOICEST NOVELTIES**
AT STILL GREATER
**REDUCED PRICES.**
A Large Lot of the Finest
**Guipure and Thread Laces,**
Crochet Gimps, Loops,
AND
Ornaments, Cut Steel Buckles and Slides, Ribbons of all shades, Gilt and Bone Stick Fans, and Worsted Embroideries,
Ordered abroad, prior to the panic, in anticipation of a brilliant season, are just arriving, and shall BE CLOSED OUT QUICKLY, and are offered FAR BELOW THE REGULAR MARKET PRICE. The largest assortment of hand-made Worsted Goods.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

ENGRAVING.

**EDWARD MENDEL,**
**LITHOGRAPHER**
AND
**Engraver.**
PUBLISHER & IMPORTER
OF
Chromos, Lithographs, &c.
Premium Pictures a Specialty.
154 & 156 Fifth-av.

FURNITURE.

**FURNITURE!**
**AT COST!**
For the next thirty days we will sell our Furniture, of every kind, AT ACTUAL COST, FOR CASH. This is a positive fact. Do not fail to call and examine our goods and prices. Our stock is very choice and complete.
**GEO. GILBERT,**
Successor to Sampson, Gilbert & Co.,
267 & 269 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**BLANK BOOKS,**
OF ANY PATTERN,
MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.**
The copartnership between the undersigned under the firm name of MORTON HULL & CO. was, on the 3d inst., dissolved by mutual consent.
MORTON HULL,
C. C. WARREN,
N. H. WARREN.
The business of said firm in the sale of Victor Scales will be continued at 63 Lake-st. by the VICTOR SCALE CO., which is authorized to close up the business of the late firm.
VICTOR SCALE CO.

PHANTOM POWDER.

**"PHANTOM."**
"Elgin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the most, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with its SURPASSING BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

UNION LUNCHES.

**LUNCHES.**
Last Days of the UNION LUNCHES, by the Methodist Ladies, at
81 MADISON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

**ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 2 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

REMOVALS.

**MRS. DR. GROSS**
HAS REMOVED TO THE
MATTESON HOUSE.
Office Hours, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

WANTED.

**Tenor Voice.**
A young man with a rich tenor voice, and a knowledge of music, desires occupation in some choir or a club. Apply at Room 1, 183 Washington-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the F. C. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

The Chicago Musicians' Union
will meet Nov. 6, 1873, at their new Hall, No. 45 North Clark-st., at 2 o'clock p. m. Per order of the President,
O. DOTZLER, Sec'y.

## ELECTIONS.

### The Result in the City.

### The New Administration and Its Appointees.

### The German Press on the Situation.

### Further Returns from the State Elections.

### The Farmers Harvest a Large Crop in Illinois.

### The Reformers Make a Clear Sweep in Wisconsin.

### The Democratic State Ticket Elected in New York.

### But the Legislature Probably Republican.

### The Congressional Election in Michigan Still Doubtful.

### A Republican Governor Elected in Minnesota.

### But the Anti-Monopolists Elect the State Treasurer.

There was a sort of an impression around town yesterday that there had been an election the day before, and that quite a majority—something in the neighborhood of 12,000—had been rolled up for the Hesing ticket. The persons who most keenly realized the fact were the defeated candidates. They felt they had been cleaned out. The only consolation left them was that they had been cleaned out so completely as not to leave a spark of political ambition in them, and they have unanimously, so far as heard from, forsaken politics, and will devote the residue of their lives to occupations in which success is not entirely dependent on universal suffrage. Most of them were sanguine of election, and based their hopes on the weather. All they wanted was a fine day, they said,—a fine day would crush the enemy into little bits. Some of the candidates stayed up the night before watching the silvery moon and scanning the blue expanse for premonitions of the storm they so much dreaded. Others rose at daybreak. Their hearts were as light as sponge-cake when they saw the orb of day rise from the bosom of the lake in copper-colored glory, which they mistook for an augury of success. The weather must be exculpated from all blame. It did its duty nobly like good Law-and-Order weather, but it wasn't backed up by Law-and-Order voters. Weather is very good in its way, but when it is opposed by a powerful combination it can't win an election on its own hook. It can't cast several thousand votes. The right of suffrage has never been conferred on it. Whatever moral force it possessed, like the Committee of Seventy, was for Law and Order. The candidates are satisfied that they erred in relying entirely upon fine weather. They won't do so any more.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY

relied solely upon Providence, forgetting, as Napoleon remarked, that Providence was on the side of the heaviest artillery, or of the heaviest voting, and that Providence helps those who help themselves. Some of the Committee were around town yesterday looking for polling-places, it having escaped their minds the day before that an election was going on. They blame the ticket-peddlers for selling out, and there is no doubt that many peddlers were mercenary wretches who bartered their tickets for filthy lucre. The Committee are now sorry they did not peddle tickets themselves. There was no selling out on the other side—the peddlers on that side felt a personal interest in the issue, and meant business.

Mr. Hesing's victory was proclaimed yesterday by the flying of

THE PRUSSIAN FLAG

from the mast-head of the *Staats-Zeitung* building. The American flag was in the background. Some Americans went to Mr. Hesing and protested, when he came very near kicking them down-stairs for their impertinence. And why not? In European countries, when a monarch mounts the throne, his flag floats on the breeze, and why not in Chicago? Mr. Hesing was elected King, and why should he not flaunt his bunting? It's a free country, free for bunting and for beer, not to mention whisky. The Stars and Stripes were in the background, and the emblem of German dominion floated proudly above it. An Irish flag over the tank at the City Hall and a German flag over the County Court-House will be in order next month.

IN REPUBLICAN CIRCLES.

The Hesing-O'Hara triumph has fallen like a bomb-shell in what are called Republican circles. Farwell's prestige has gone, the sceptre has separated from him, and the Congressional place that knows him now will know him no more after his term expires. He cannot be elected on the North Side without the German vote, and the German vote he can't have, because Mr. Hesing has other use for it. John M. Rountree, Herman Raster, or Sam Ashton will succeed him, just as Hesing pleases. Farwell is out of politics. In the fight just ended he was nowhere. He had no influence. He was on the fence. He would not dismount on either side, so there he stuck through the whole contest balancing himself like a nervous gymnast on a tight-rope trying to preserve his equilibrium. He is out in the future. So is Jasper D. Ward on the West Side. He was on all sides by turns and remained nowhere for any considerable length of time. This was in private, for in public he dared not show his nose afraid of offending somebody. He kept shady. There was a storm outdoors, so he kept in the house. He will be "bounced," too, at the next election, and as a German representative is to be sent to Congress from the North Side, an Irish representative will have to be given to the West Side. Michael C. Keeley is the man, if not Barney Caulfield or Billy Onahan. On the South Side a Germanized American will be sent. Mr. Hesing has not yet decided who it will be. It won't be Judd, however.

THE POLICE FORCE.

There was trepidation around the City-Hall yesterday. Mark Sheridan felt glorious. The police force will be his very soon. His word will be law, unless modified by Hesing. The leaders are waiting for a decision in the Klokke case, now before the Supreme Court, and likely to be decided at any moment. If the Mayor's bill is not sustained, Klokke will return and Wright will go out, and if the bill is sustained Wright will go out and Klokke go in. Wright will be out and Klokke in, no matter how it goes. Wright will have to go out if his appointment under the Mayor's bill was illegal, and he will be removed if the Mayor's bill is constitutional and Colvin allowed to swing a broadax and cut heads off at his own sweet will until March next. Reno will go in, because, if the Mayor's bill is valid, he will be appointed by the Mayor, and if it is not valid, he takes the office by virtue of the will of the people expressed in the election. Sheridan will be President of the Board. It will be seen, therefore, that the police force—the most powerful political machine in the State—will be entirely in the hands of the Ring.

Washburn will be decapitated if he does not resign, and Jake Rehm will be offered the place. If Rehm takes it, the Deputy-Superintendentship will be re-established for the benefit of Mike Hickey. In case Rehm declines, which is not improbable, Hickey will be made Superintendent. That was the condition on which Hickey supported the combination. Capt. Lull, of the West Side, will have his head cut off, and Joe Dixon will occupy his shoes. Buckley and Gund will be retained, unless Jake Rehm insists on Gund's removal, in order to make room for his brother Charley, who was dismissed from the force some time since and took to the saloon business. He may desire to re-enter the service of his country, and in that event Gund will go. Of course, there will be high old times all round.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

will rest as it is for a while, there being no reason to touch Benner, who is a German, or Sweenie, who is an Irishman. They adequately represent the elements composing the coalition, and will do anything with the department that will tend to perpetuate the Imperial regime.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

will change its complexion. Carter goes the way of all politicians, and retires to the seclusion of private life. There will be many applicants for the place, which is eminently respectable and moderately lucrative even, if a man be honest. The name most prominently mentioned in connection with the office is that of ex-Ald. McAvoy. This vacancy is for the South Side. Prindiville will probably be retained from the North Side. If the Mayor's bill holds till Colvin puts on the harness, Thompson will be thrown out from the West Side, and who but Tom Courtney will be appointed? That will give the Imperialists control of the Board of Public Works too.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

will be taken out of the hands of Ben Miller, and Messrs. Moore, Johnson, and Bateham will be lifted. Schloetzer, of course, is safe. His name saves him.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

may be allowed to rest for awhile, but there are rumors that indicate changes, and in that event it will be packed with Germans and Irish, Mr. Hesing, Jr., being among them.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

will be appointed by the Mayor, and Barney Caulfield will probably be the man, if not Col. Snowhook, who, it will be remembered, was beaten for the Judgeship by Caulfield's partner. There are a number of clerkships in the gift of the person. Col. Snowhook is believed to be ahead so far. His great age and his disappointment in not being Judge may win for him consideration on the part of the Imperialists.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP

will be given to Billy Onahan as a reward for speeches during the campaign. Several others want the place, but so far Onahan is ahead. The Imperialists are for him.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

will be Ald. McGrath, and he will boss the boys and no mistake. Lengacher would like the place and so would Hildreth, but McGrath leads them so far. Hildreth, however, is determined to give him a tough fight, and if he fails will fall back on the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee.

FOR CITY CLERK

John Comiskey and Henry Hamilton are mentioned, and Hamilton thinks he'll get it, though Comiskey does not agree with him. Hamilton will probably be left out in the cold, for, though he is in favor with the Imperialists, Comiskey has seventeen Irish votes in the Council to begin on. In case Comiskey fails, he will be promoted to be Fish Inspector, and, if he wins, Hamilton or Pat Rafferty will be fish-smeller.

THE CITY PRINTING

will not be given to the Chicago *Times*. The Aldermen swear they would not give it to that paper if there was not another in America. The *Inter-Ocean* hankers for it, and so does the *Mail*, but they won't get it, though their chances are better than the *Times'* by a long shot. Probably the coalition will start a daily of its own and give it the job to keep it going.

THE COUNCIL

will immediately repeal all ordinances relating to the sale of liquor, and then will set to work to oblige the distillers, by repealing the ordinance compelling them to remove and bury swill instead of emptying it in the river. That is the mission of Ald. Lynch, of the Nineteenth Ward, who represents the distillers.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

will elect Sam Ashton or Tom Lonergan as President. The chances are, just now, in favor of Tom.

There will be a fearful scramble for offices, and lively times may be expected.

ELECTION RETURNS.

VOTE FOR MAYOR, ETC.

The following is the vote by precincts for Mayor and City and County Treasurer. In two precincts the vote for City Treasurer is not given, and that received by Bond and Colvin is inserted. Mr. O'Hara will gain by the official vote. In two precincts the vote for County Treasurer is missing, and has been replaced in the same way:

| Ward. | Precinct. | Mayor. Bond. | Mayor. Colvin. | City Treas. Gage. | City Treas. O'Hara. | Co. Treas. Wadsworth. | Co. Treas. Miller. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. | 1 | 319 | 317 | 347 | 287 | 323 | 309 |
| | 2 | 177 | 174 | 184 | 170 | 178 | 172 |
| Total... | | 496 | 491 | 531 | 457 | 501 | 481 |
| II. | 1 | 203 | 172 | 266 | 114 | 242 | 134 |
| | 2 | 182 | 371 | 199 | 359 | 204 | 384 |
| Total... | | 385 | 543 | 465 | 473 | 446 | 518 |
| III. | 1 | 460 | 469 | 499 | 429 | 460 | 469 |
| | 2 | 253 | 731 | 267 | 717 | 261 | 724 |
| | 3 | 96 | 316 | 91 | 321 | 94 | 318 |
| | 4 | 505 | 237 | 541 | 207 | 520 | 215 |
| Total... | | 1,314 | 1,753 | 1,398 | 1,674 | 1,335 | 1,726 |
| IV. | 1 | 270 | 161 | 277 | 153 | 278 | 153 |
| | 2 | 315 | 206 | 327 | 191 | 313 | 205 |
| | 3 | 490 | 152 | 507 | 137 | 507 | 140 |
| | 4 | 628 | 214 | 659 | 181 | 624 | 214 |
| Total... | | 1,703 | 733 | 1,770 | 662 | 1,722 | 712 |
| V. | 1 | 444 | 221 | 470 | 194 | 452 | 211 |
| | 2 | 350 | 298 | 350 | 291 | 347 | 298 |
| | 3 | 625 | 167 | 677 | 138 | 638 | 147 |
| | 4 | 438 | 218 | 447 | 208 | 431 | 226 |
| Total... | | 1,857 | 904 | 1,944 | 831 | 1,868 | 882 |
| VI. | 1 | 62 | 521 | 66 | 517 | 62 | 521 |
| | 2 | 177 | 683 | 182 | 677 | 190 | 673 |
| | 3 | 75 | 676 | 73 | 678 | 77 | 676 |
| | 4 | 78 | 542 | 78 | 541 | 81 | 544 |
| | 5 | 94 | 450 | 90 | 453 | 89 | 449 |
| Total... | | 486 | 2,872 | 489 | 2,866 | 499 | 2,863 |
| Total S. D... | | 6,241 | 7,296 | 6,597 | 6,963 | 6,371 | 7,182 |
| Maj... | | | 1,055 | | 366 | | 811 |
| VII. | 1 | 51 | 245 | 36 | 258 | 53 | 243 |
| | 2 | 74 | 620 | 69 | 623 | 70 | 590 |
| | 3 | 73 | 667 | 74 | 636 | 71 | 669 |
| | 4 | 71 | 643 | 74 | 641 | 70 | 644 |
| | 5 | 55 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 55 | 1 |
| Total... | | 324 | 2,176 | 303 | 2,193 | 319 | 2,147 |
| VIII. | 1 | 169 | 239 | 151 | 271 | 165 | 262 |
| | 2 | 68 | 258 | 57 | 268 | 67 | 290 |
| | 3 | 106 | 307 | 92 | 320 | 90 | 320 |
| | 4 | 50 | 296 | 38 | 283 | 44 | 227 |
| | 5 | 164 | 429 | 130 | 461 | 169 | 429 |
| | 6 | 102 | 258 | 85 | 275 | 97 | 262 |
| | 7 | 118 | 312 | 94 | 336 | 120 | 312 |
| | 8 | 198 | 171 | 74 | 294 | 93 | 275 |
| Total... | | 975 | 2,230 | 720 | 2,460 | 845 | 2,377 |
| IX. | 1 | 59 | 189 | 49 | 197 | 58 | 190 |
| | 2 | 58 | 363 | 58 | 368 | 62 | 354 |
| | 3 | 223 | 267 | 212 | 288 | 232 | 268 |
| | 4 | 106 | 353 | 85 | 374 | 113 | 340 |
| | 5 | 98 | 331 | 98 | 331 | 96 | 332 |
| | 6 | 74 | 186 | 60 | 200 | 73 | 192 |
| | 7 | 95 | 120 | 62 | 152 | 98 | 118 |
| | 8 | 224 | 381 | 190 | 419 | 225 | 380 |
| | 9 | 189 | 70 | 182 | 79 | 186 | 70 |
| | 10 | 303 | 148 | 285 | 167 | 284 | 160 |
| Total... | | 1,429 | 2,408 | 1,281 | 2,565 | 1,427 | 2,394 |
| X. | 1 | 293 | 264 | 295 | 268 | 318 | 249 |
| | 2 | 207 | 380 | 223 | 363 | 199 | 383 |
| | 3 | 395 | 87 | 400 | 81 | 383 | 87 |
| | 4 | 508 | 148 | 514 | 142 | 505 | 138 |
| Total... | | 1,409 | 876 | 1,432 | 854 | 1,405 | 857 |
| XI. | 1 | 217 | 236 | 219 | 223 | 209 | 237 |
| | 2 | 125 | 342 | 105 | 360 | 111 | 358 |
| | 3 | 145 | 416 | 145 | 415 | 135 | 404 |
| | 4 | 287 | 252 | 298 | 242 | 274 | 263 |
| Total... | | 774 | 1,245 | 764 | 1,255 | 749 | 1,261 |
| XII. | 1 | 288 | 236 | 284 | 291 | 282 | 238 |
| | 2 | 656 | 163 | 683 | 137 | 650 | 123 |
| | 3 | 580 | 64 | 588 | 60 | 524 | 62 |
| | 4 | 29 | 106 | 27 | 108 | 28 | 106 |
| Total... | | 1,553 | 569 | 1,582 | 596 | 1,548 | 538 |
| XIII. | 1 | 706 | 87 | 720 | 80 | 678 | 106 |
| | 2 | 702 | 122 | 715 | 118 | 654 | 167 |
| | 3 | 191 | 47 | 202 | 36 | 197 | 41 |
| | 4 | 424 | 102 | 436 | 90 | 413 | 111 |
| Total... | | 2,023 | 358 | 2,063 | 324 | 1,942 | 425 |
| XIV. | 1 | 246 | 117 | 232 | 111 | 244 | 114 |
| | 2 | 381 | 168 | 373 | 173 | 368 | 175 |
| | 3 | 375 | 163 | 399 | 169 | 369 | 169 |
| | 4 | 197 | 389 | 196 | 386 | 192 | 393 |
| Total... | | 1,199 | 837 | 1,198 | 839 | 1,173 | 851 |
| XV. | 1 | 101 | 411 | 91 | 420 | 101 | 409 |
| | 2 | 127 | 246 | 124 | 288 | 132 | 296 |
| | 3 | 56 | 612 | 86 | 631 | 99 | 607 |
| | 4 | 71 | 684 | 74 | 679 | 71 | 683 |
| | 5 | 98 | 432 | 96 | 432 | 98 | 432 |
| | 6 | 61 | 326 | 57 | 332 | 57 | 331 |
| | 7 | 34 | 248 | 37 | 243 | 39 | 243 |
| Total... | | 548 | 2,989 | 575 | 3,025 | 597 | 3,001 |
| Total W. D... | | 10,244 | 13,664 | 9,926 | 14,111 | 10,005 | 13,841 |
| Maj... | | | 3,420 | | 4,185 | | 3,836 |
| XVI. | 1 | 80 | 237 | 52 | 235 | 44 | 243 |
| | 2 | 133 | 630 | 141 | 621 | 130 | 633 |
| | 3 | 135 | 687 | 148 | 675 | 139 | 683 |
| | 4 | 146 | 603 | 156 | 595 | 136 | 610 |
| Total... | | 464 | 2,157 | 497 | 2,126 | 449 | 2,169 |
| XVII. | 1 | 104 | 967 | 164 | 968 | 103 | 977 |
| | 2 | 21 | 706 | 32 | 695 | 21 | 706 |
| | 3 | 92 | 613 | 103 | 607 | 93 | 613 |
| | 4 | 48 | 171 | 49 | 170 | 44 | 174 |
| Total... | | 265 | 2,457 | 288 | 2,440 | 261 | 2,470 |
| XVIII. | 1 | 102 | 456 | 101 | 453 | 95 | 461 |
| | 2 | 265 | 477 | 277 | 457 | 275 | 434 |
| | 3 | 155 | 284 | 169 | 266 | 162 | 278 |
| | 4 | 73 | 351 | 60 | 363 | 100 | 321 |
| Total... | | 595 | 1,568 | 607 | 1,539 | 632 | 1,534 |
| XIX. | 1 | 44 | 237 | 48 | 233 | 40 | 239 |
| | 2 | 74 | 79 | 74 | 79 | 73 | 78 |
| | 3 | 97 | 207 | 100 | 204 | 98 | 206 |
| Total... | | 215 | 523 | 222 | 516 | 211 | 523 |
| XX. | 1 | 57 | 395 | 60 | 394 | 52 | 402 |
| | 2 | 165 | 376 | 178 | 360 | 155 | 376 |
| | 3 | 75 | 201 | 82 | 194 | 76 | 199 |
| | 4 | 62 | 49 | 73 | 42 | 74 | 39 |
| | 5 | 129 | 108 | 114 | 120 | 128 | 108 |
| Total... | | 492 | 1,130 | 507 | 1,110 | 495 | 1,124 |
| Total N. D... | | 2,031 | 7,835 | 2,121 | 7,731 | 2,048 | 7,820 |
| Maj... | | | 5,804 | | 5,610 | | 5,772 |
| Grand total.. | | 18,516 | 28,795 | 18,644 | 28,805 | 18,424 | 28,843 |
| Maj... | | | 10,279 | | 10,141 | | 10,419 |

COMPARISON OF VOTES.

The following table shows the total vote cast in the different wards in 1870, 1872, and 1873:

| Ward. | Mayor, 1873. | President, 1872. | Congress, 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | 987 | 250 | 1,420 |
| II. | 928 | 589 | 1,767 |
| III. | 3,067 | 3,125 | 1,935 |
| IV. | 2,436 | 2,533 | 1,401 |
| V. | 2,761 | 2,755 | 1,444 |
| VI. | 3,358 | 2,846 | 1,649 |
| VII. | 2,500 | 2,070 | 1,695 |
| VIII. | 3,205 | 3,359 | 1,803 |
| IX. | 3,897 | 4,061 | 2,635 |
| X. | 2,285 | 2,758 | 1,884 |
| XI. | 2,019 | 2,179 | 1,271 |
| XII. | 2,132 | 2,275 | 1,263 |
| XIII. | 2,387 | 2,351 | 1,028 |
| XIV. | 2,036 | 1,768 | 940 |
| XV. | 3,507 | 2,817 | 1,680 |
| XVI. | 2,621 | 1,826 | 874 |
| XVII. | 2,722 | 1,981 | 1,525 |
| XVIII. | 21,63 | 1,904 | 1,489 |
| XIX. | 988 | 493 | 848 |
| XX. | 1,622 | 1,113 | 1,886 |
| Total | 47,311 | 42,853 | 29,289 |

THE SUCCESSFUL ONES.

The officers elected are:

Mayor—H. D. Colvin.
City Treasurer—Daniel O'Hara.
City Collector—George Von Hollen.
City Attorney—Egbert Jamieson.
City Assessor—Charles Dennehey.
Clerk of the Police Court—Martin Scully.
Judge of the Superior Court—S. M. Moore.
Judge of the County Court—M. R. M. Wallace.
County Clerk—Herman Lieb.
Criminal Court Clerk—Austin Doyle.
County Treasurer—H. B. Miller.
Superintendent of Schools—George Plant.
County Commissioners—John Herting, William Burdick, A. B. Johnson, Thomas Lonergan, and Christian Busse.
County Justices—Max Eberhardt, Thomas Cannon.
Police Commissioner—Charles A. Reno.
Board of Equalization (W. D.)—L. S. Gardner.

ALDERMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST WARD. | | | |
| Lyon, C. | 478 | Foley, P. | 501 |
| | | Majority | 23 |
| SECOND WARD. | | | |
| Dixon, C. | 665 | Reed, P. | 285 |
| Majority | 380 | | |
| THIRD WARD. | | | |
| McGennies, C. | 618 | Fitzgerald, P. | 1,260 |
| Thomas, Ind. | 251 | One precinct missing. | |
| FOURTH WARD. | | | |
| Spaulding, C. | 1,735 | McArthur, P. | 688 |
| Majority | 1,047 | | |
| FIFTH WARD. | | | |
| Stone, C. | 1,805 | James, P. | 888 |
| Majority | 917 | | |
| SIXTH WARD. | | | |
| Tracy | 978 | Ready, P. | 2,246 |
| Connelly | 148 | Majority | 1,120 |
| SEVENTH WARD. | | | |
| Millard, C. | 299 | Cullerton, P. | 2,202 |
| | | Majority | 1,903 |
| EIGHTH WARD. | | | |
| Flemming, C. | 840 | Hildreth, P. | 1,637 |
| McDonald, Ind. | 695 | Majority | 102 |
| NINTH WARD. | | | |
| Powell, C. | 1,422 | Bailey, P. | 1,547 |
| Ryan, Ind. | 336 | Plurality | 125 |
| Clark, Ind. | 513 | | |
| TENTH WARD. | | | |
| Woodman, C. | 1,384 | Greenebaum, P. | 676 |
| Majority | 502 | Eaton, Ind. | 206 |
| ELEVENTH WARD. | | | |
| Walsh, Ind. | 809 | White, P. | 1,149 |
| | | Majority | 340 |
| TWELFTH WARD. | | | |
| Heath, C. | 1,543 | Courtney, Ind. | 580 |
| Majority | 963 | | |
| THIRTEENTH WARD. | | | |
| Campbell, C. | 1,230 | White, P. | 287 |
| Majority | 97 | Sherwood, Ind. | 846 |
| FOURTEENTH WARD. | | | |
| Cleveland, C. | 1,177 | Turtle, P. | 877 |
| Majority | 300 | | |
| FIFTEENTH WARD. | | | |
| Casselman, C. | 254 | McGrath, P. | 2,066 |
| Brown, Ind. | 58 | Majority | 1,754 |
| SIXTEENTH WARD. | | | |
| Hawkinson, C. | 460 | Stout, P. | 2,162 |
| | | Majority | 1,702 |
| SEVENTEENTH WARD. | | | |
| Tohlstrom, C. | 269 | Langacher, P. | 2,443 |
| | | Majority | 2,174 |
| EIGHTEENTH WARD. | | | |
| Hanley, C. | 606 | Murphy, P. | 1,007 |
| Barnes, Ind. | 455 | Plurality | 401 |
| Barrett, Ind. | 96 | | |
| NINETEENTH WARD. | | | |
| Greeley, C. | 199 | Lynch, P. | 540 |
| | | Majority | 341 |
| TWENTIETH WARD. | | | |
| Harvey, C. | 494 | Jonas, P. | 789 |
| Kehoe, Ind. | 283 | Majority | 12 |

HOLDING OVER.

| Ward. | Ward. | Ward. Doubtful. |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Coey. | 6. Schmitz. | 1. Richardson. |
| 4. Sidwell. | 7. McClowry. | 2. Warren. |
| 5. Pickering. | 9. O'Brien. | 8. Bailey—3. |
| 10. Clark. | 11. Kehoe. | |
| 12. Miner. | 15. Eckhardt. | |
| 13. Moore. | 16. Mahr. | |
| 14. Quirk—7. | 17. Schaffner. | |
| | 18. Cannon. | |
| | 19. Brand. | |
| | 20. Corcoran—10. | |

NEWLY-ELECTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. Dixon. | 1. Foley. |
| 4. Spaulding. | 3. Fitzgerald. |
| 5. Stone. | 6. Ready. |
| 10. Woodman. | 7. Cullerton. |
| 12. Heath. | 8. Hildreth. |
| 13. Campbell. | 9. Bailey. |
| 14. Cleveland—7. | 11. White. |
| | 15. McGrath. |
| | 16. Stout. |
| | 17. Lengacher. |
| | 18. Murphy. |
| | 19. Lynch. |
| | 20. Jonas—13. |

The totals then are—14, 23, 3.

The nationalities of the members of the new Council are about as follows: Irish, 17; German, 8; American, 13; Germanized American, 1; doubtful, 1.

THE GERMAN PRESS.

THE STAATS-ZEITUNG.

The following is the leading article in the *Staats-Zeitung* of yesterday:

"There appear in Chicago seven daily papers in the English language. Every one of them is fighting with might and main against Dan O'Hara and his fellow-bummers on the People's ticket. All the weekly papers (and they amount, the religious papers included, to a dozen) are against him. Even the *Western Catholic*, the organ of the Catholic Church and better society in Chicago, is against him. Allied with the lay and religious press stands the pulpit. Almost every preacher in Chicago has described to his congregation the danger and disgrace of a victory of the bummer power in Chicago. When influences like these, for the first time in the history of the city, work together with zeal and hearty agreement for a common object, can any thinking man entertain a doubt but that such a contest, against the victory and the supremacy of the worst elements of our population, possesses a deep significance?"

Thus wrote, on Monday, the 3d of November, the *Evening Post*, which might be described as the most venomous, contemptible, and falsifying of our opponents, if THE TRIBUNE and *Inter-Ocean* had not so successfully striven with it for this unfortunate celebrity that it is impossible to make a difference between them. *Seven daily and several dozen weekly* papers in the English language, together with the pastors of all the "high-toned" American churches, stood on one side—only two German papers on the other! And, during all the election contests in America, there has never in a local struggle been such a gigantic mass of dishonorable lies, slanders, and blackguardisms invented as by those seven daily and some dozens of weekly papers, and the pulpit, against the People's party. If there is a special dictionary for the language of the vagabonds and criminals of the Five Points, it has been exhausted by our "respectable" opponents. No milder term than "bummers," "scalawags," or "Hesing-O'Hara mob" was applied to the People's party. Moreover, there were such admirable names as "thieves, robbers, banditti, gamblers, guzzlers, vagabonds, pimps, scum of humanity, and vilest offenders." All these disgusting epithets were used by the "daily and several dozens of weekly papers" day after day—repeated not a hundred, but a thousand times. In fact, this press, which assumed to represent the respectable classes, has, for the last few weeks, been nothing more nor less than a sewer, from which the foulest stream of malicious lies, insults, and slanders have streamed out as if from an inexhaustible spring.

And what is the outcome of all these exertions? A glorious victory of the People's party.

All the howling, screaming, and insulting, all the lies and slanders of the papers, all the admonitions of the clergymen, all the use of gold, all the efforts to inflame to madness the high-spirited hatred of the native-born against the "foreigners," have shown themselves powerless against the serried phalanx of the People's party.

Of course, the "seven daily papers," and the various "weekly" ones, will give vent to a hyena-like howl of rage to-day, will declare that our victory is a frightful calamity, and ascribe it to incredible fraud.

In reply to this, we say to our outside readers (it is not necessary for those in Chicago, since they know it) quietly and positively, that the election was as fair as any ever held in Chicago, and much more quiet and orderly than many previous ones. The People's party won, simply because it had more votes—and, indeed, more honest, legal, votes—than its opponents, and these votes were not exclusively cast by naturalized citizens, but there were among them those of many native-born citizens. For the attempt of our opponents to make all native enemies of the Peoples' party, signally failed. They forgot those quiet, liberal-minded Americans, who do not swear by the words of the "pastor," whose field of observation has been widened by long business and social intercourse with naturalized citizens, and who, above all else, were filled with disgust by the repulsive and infamous course of the English papers. These papers forgot that the bow, strained too far, breaks; that slander and calling hard names, carried beyond a certain limit, do not hurt he who is insulted and slandered, but the insulter and slanderer.

Again: The victory of the People's Party is not a "subjugation of the Americans by a horde of foreigners," as the English papers assert in their blind fury,—it is a victory of honorable and true American citizens over a smaller number of American citizens. That the great majority of the naturalized citizens belong to the People's party is true; that this party consists solely of foreigners is a lie; that a not inconsiderable minority of the naturalized citizens (principally Scandinavian, with some Irish) voted with our opponents, is a fact.

That which the victory has decided, is not that the tax-payers shall straightway "be plundered by a rabble of hungry office-seekers and cheats." Many of the men, devoid of honor and conscience, who invented it, will perhaps learn to become ashamed of this vile slander. The Germans, who have made the heart and kernel of the People's party, are the most honest and punctual tax-payers—not tax-fighters, like the high-toned devotees and Pharisees; but for that very reason they keep the closest watch on those who have charge of the public funds. For they know very well that it is their money which would be squandered if the City Government were a dishonest one. So long as Chicago stood "under German rule,"—that is, so long as the Republican party governed, the principal strength of which consisted in Germans. Chicago was the cheapest and also the best governed metropolitan city of America. It was reserved for the native Pharisaical hypocrites, swindlers, and scoundrels to double in four short years, the city debt and the city taxes. This it is which has brought the "native born" reformers to judgment. The naturalized citizens consist of people for whom it is more difficult to accumulate property than to the "native-born" speculators and gamblers, since they work in order to get property, and therefore they can better estimate the burden of taxation; and hence they will be better guardians of the city's interests than men of the stamp of a Gassette or a Gage ever can be.

Thus the victory of the People's party does not mean a deterioration of the City Government, but an improvement. But what it does most decidedly signify is this: that Chicago is not a wretched Yankee village, but a cosmopolitan world city; that the citizens of the United States not born in Chicago who helped to make Chicago that which it is, have the majority and the power here, and they are not willing to allow themselves to be bound by the special isms and outrageous demands which their fellow-citizens, born in the New England States, think decency demands.

The contest which concluded yesterday arose from the impudent attempt of a part of the native-born population, with the help of the police-club, to force on those foreign-born citizens, but for whom Chicago would to-day be a miserable morass, the special customs and habits of life of the Yankees. It has been decided that, if Chicago is to be a metropolitan city, it must be a city in which the peculiar habits of life of all the nationalities from the blending of which the future American national existence is to be formed, must be recognized in their full distinctiveness; and in which it is not allowed to an insolent, arrogant, Pharisaical Yankee, proud of his birth, to set up his perverted special notions as the measure of morality and right.

The German-speaking citizens of Chicago deserve the credit of having given this thorough lesson to their native-born fellow-citizens. Presumptuous nativism sought to lower and disgrace the Germans in Chicago to a subordinate class—yesterday showed the fruitlessness of this attempt. The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* claims no other merit than that of having fairly and conscientiously brought to a decisive expression the belief and the votes of the German-speaking citizens.

THE FREIE-PRESSE.

The editorial in this paper yesterday afternoon was as follows:

A hot battle has been fought in our city. A severe contest ended, victoriously ended, by the victory of those who inscribed on their banners the maintenance of personal liberty and of the rights which were their due as citizens of the glorious Republic.

A horde of Puritanical nativists and Know-Nothings—who, as the campaign which ended yesterday showed, were fortunately weaker than was feared—sought, since they were natives of this country, to force on those who thought differently from themselves, through laws and forcible measures, their special customs and limited views. They began in cosmopolitan Chicago to carry out measures which could not be equaled in a mucker village in New England.

Shall the majority of the people submit to such a system?

Yesterday was the day of judgment. The people gave their decision at the ballot-box.

The voters decided by an overwhelming majority that the narrow-minded and ignorant Puritans should be stripped of their power, and that the government of the city and county is to be conducted on liberal-minded principles.

A great day lies behind us,—a glorious day for all liberal-thinking American citizens, without regard to nationality,—since it is of great significance, not merely for our city, but for the whole country, and the example which Chicago has set will be admired and imitated in the East and West.

The *Freie-Presse* has not concealed the fact that it was not in every respect satisfied with the way in which the contest was carried on. It has openly expressed its views concerning some of the candidates; but, in view of the great principle involved, they must step into the background.

We may have had many objections to make to the leaders in the contest, and the choice of allies; the leaders led us to victory, and the allies gave us valiant assistance. The principles for which the contest was waged are ours also, and we not only rejoice heartily over the victory, but do not delay for the moment to recognize the fact that Mr. Hesing, as head of the Campaign Committee of the People's party, contributed greatly through his admirable organizing power to the gaining of this glorious victory.

May the men to whom the offices were yesterday entrusted show themselves worthy, true servants of the people, and may they protect our rights and freedom, and give the city a good, honest government. If they are worthy of the trust put in them, we certainly will not be the last to recognize the fact, and we will support them with all our power.

## ILLINOIS.

CONSOLIDATED RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

There are 102 counties in Illinois in which the local contests of Nov. 4 may be classified as follows: Contested by Farmers, 78; all candidates Farmers, 10; all candidates irregular, on their own hook, 9; Farmers not in the field, 5. In each county there was a Judge, Clerk, Treasurer, and School Commissioner to elect, and as in some counties the results are split, we base the following classification of counties on the ticket which elected the Treasurer in each. Counties named in *italic* were heretofore Democratic:

| Farmers. | F... Ind. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Livingston, | Vermilion, | *Morgan,* |
| Ford, | *Peoria,* | *Sangamon,* |
| Bureau, | *Macoupin,* | *Madison.* |
| Knox, | *Fulton,* | |
| Lee, | Pulaski, | |
| Lake, | Grundy, | |
| LaSalle, | Henry, | |
| Iroquois, | Stark. | |
| *Cass,* | | |
| *Jersey,* | | |
| *Scott,* | | |
| *Schuyler,* | | |
| Champaign, | | |
| McDonough, | | |
| Will. | | |

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 5.—The reported majorities for the Democratic ticket in this county are: For Matheny, Judge, 1,300; Hardin, Clerk, 159; Perkins, Treasurer, 258; Rourke, Superintendent of Schools, 324.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

AURORA, Kane Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—The returns from the back towns show that Ranstead, of Elgin, has been elected Judge; Sherwin, Clerk; Paddock, Treasurer; and Mann, of St. Charles, School Superintendent. The only farmer on the Granger ticket got beaten, and Aurora gets the two best officers, Clerk and Treasurer.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ELGIN, Kane Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—The total result in Kane County is as follows: Farmers' ticket—J. W. Ranstead, County Judge, 1,610 majority; J. C. Sherwin, County Clerk, 80 majority; C. E. Mann, School Superintendent, 1,200 majority. Republican—H. C. Paddock, Treasurer, 250 majority. Had the farmers turned out and supported their own ticket, it would have been a clean sweep. The old ringleaders are at sea, and can't find a boat. There is great rejoicing among the people here.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

YORKVILLE, Ill., Nov. 5.—Full returns are now in from every town in Kendall County. The vote was light, which was to the advantage of the Republican cause. The towns that secured for supporters of the Republican nominees, while the farmers by hundreds remained in the cornfields. It is conceded that the farmers gave away a clear victory, each thinking that his neighbor would go to the polls while himself could put in a day at husking. Every one is chagrined at the defeat, but all feel that the people of this county at a general election will vote reform, instead of party, in the future. The Republican majority ranges from 108 on Superintendent of Schools to 873 on County Judge.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTTAWA, LaSalle Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—The returns received from various parts of the county enable us to figure the result as follows: Miller, for County Judge, Republican, beats Gelman, Anti-Monopolist, by 700 votes. McCaleb, Republican, beats Mead, for County Clerk, 600 majority. Raymond, Anti-Monopolist, owing to extreme personal popularity, beats True, Republican, for County Treasurer, over 2,000 majority. Williams was on both tickets, for Superintendent of Schools, and of course is elected.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CARLINVILLE, McCoupin Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—Metcalf and Kenyon, the Anti-Monopoly candidates for Clerk and Superintendent of Schools, have been elected by majorities of 300 to 1,000, leaving the Judge and Treasurer still in doubt, with the chances in favor of Peebles, Democrat, for Judge, and Kaiser, Republican, for Treasurer.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, LaSalle Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—Reports from twenty-six of the twenty-nine townships of McLean County show a total vote of 4,021. All the Republican candidates are elected by majorities of less than 200. The Anti-Monopolists have gained a great victory in this the stronghold of Republicanism in Illinois, and the Republicans fairly tremble at their narrow escape. Col. R. P. Morgan runs ahead of his ticket, and has carried every township where he made a speech during the campaign.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DANVILLE, Vermillion Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—The following are the aggregate majorities from all the townships except two in Vermillion County. J. W. Dale, Republican, for Clerk, 1,313; R. W. Hanford, Republican, for Judge, 842; Francis M. Allhands, Republican, for Treasurer, 1,038; Charles V. Gug, Independent, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1,073. The two townships to hear from will probably increase the majority 75. The fight was between the Republican party and Grangers, the Democrats making no nominations. Had the Grangers put their best men in nomination, the result would have been vastly different.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 5.—The returns of Madison County are all in, and the People's party have elected their entire ticket, with the exception of Superintendent of Schools, by majorities ranging from 600 to 25.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ATKINSON, Henry Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—The Anti-Monopoly ticket has 58 majority. Republican loss, 128.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CAIRO, Alexander Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—The election yesterday resulted in the election of F. Bross for County Judge; Wm. Martin for County Treasurer; J. G. Lynch for County Clerk; Mrs. Taylor, of this city, for County Superintendent; George Fisher, James L. Sanders, and either Thomas Wilson or A. C. Hodges, for Commissioner. The final returns have not been received, but the figures indicate the above result.

In Pulaski County the regular Republican ticket was triumphant. No news from other counties.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 5.—Returns from Jackson County indicate the election of Layman, Republican, for Judge; Barr, Republican, for Treasurer; Johnson, Democrat, for Clerk.

Returns from Williamson County show that Bishop, Republican, for Judge, Eubanks, Republican, for Clerk, and Childs, Republican, for Treasurer, are elected by majorities varying from 50 to 300.

Further returns from Alexander indicate the election of Wilson for Commissioner, instead of Hodges.

CANTON, Fulton Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—The entire People's ticket is elected by a large majority.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WINCHESTER, Scott Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—The Farmer's, Mechanics', and Workingmen's ticket was elected. The election passed off quietly, with an unusually full vote. There were three candidates in the field for the office of County Judge, and the Farmers' candidate received a large majority over both of his opponents. The majorities range from 200 to 300. The officers elected stand as follows: William A. Gillham, County Judge; Capt. George W. Martin, County Clerk; Rufus Funk, School Superintendent; John W. Summers, James N. Roodhouse, William R. Hamilton, Commissioners. The result was more than the most sanguine of the party anticipated.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JOLIET, Will Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—Hawley, Republican candidate for County Clerk, is elected by about 700 majority. The balance of the Anti-Monopoly ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 700. The vote was very small in the rural districts,—not more than one-quarter of the usual vote.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 5.—McDonough County elects the Anti-Monopoly ticket by 200 majority.

Stark County elects the entire Republican ticket by a handsome majority.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WATSEKA, Ill., Nov. 5.—In this (Iroquois) county there were two tickets in the field,—the one under the auspices of the Republican Committee, and the other the Farmers' straight. Notwithstanding that Grant received 1,500 majority in this county last year, the entire Farmers' ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 1,200. This is evidence conclusive that the people of Iroquois understand themselves, and take no salary-steal in theirs. M. B. Wright was elected County Judge; H. A. Butzow, Clerk; G. H. Metzger, Treasurer; and D. Kerr, Superintendent of Schools. The reform has begun at the foundation.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

VIRGINIA, Cass Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—The election in Cass County passed off quietly, with three tickets in the field. The indications are that the entire People's ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 25 to 200. The vote was very full, and unusual interest was taken. Every candidate on the People's ticket but one is a farmer.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Nov. 5.—The election of county officers for Cass County passed off quietly, though in some districts very close. Returns show a very full vote, and the People's ticket is probably elected for the most part. There were three tickets in the field,—the regular Democratic, the People's or Farmers', and an independent ticket, F. H. Rearick being candidate for County Judge on the Democratic and Independent tickets, and J. Savage on the People's ticket. A full report cannot be given as yet. Several precincts have not been heard from.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PONTIAC, Livingston Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—The entire Anti-Monopoly ticket is elected. Wallace, County Judge, has a majority of 1,400; Langford, County Clerk, a majority of 900; Stitt, County Treasurer, a majority of 900; Tom Baugh, School Superintendent, 1,300. Grant's majority in this county in November, 1872, was 1,300. How is that for hay-seed?

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GALESBURG, Knox Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—Yesterday's election resulted in the choice of the Farmers' and Workingmen's ticket for county officers, the bolters' or Farmers' ticket being defeated by a majority of from 1,200 to 1,500. Knox County can now boast of being one of the first to give woman her rights, by electing Mary A. West as County Superintendent of Schools. The election of John S. Winters, as County Clerk, by a handsome majority, shows the strength of the vote that will be polled next Tuesday in favor of Galesburg for the county-seat of Knox County—yesterday being a test vote of the election of next week.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

RUSHVILLE, Schuyler Co., Nov. 5.—The Anti-Monopoly ticket is elected in Schuyler County by majorities ranging from 100 to 150 over either the Democratic or Republican tickets. The officers elected are: R. J. Pemberton, Judge; John C. Scripps, Clerk; Edward D. Wells, Treasurer; William A. Clark, School Superintendent. Glory enough for one day.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MORRIS, Grundy Co., Ill., Nov. 5.—At the election yesterday, there were three tickets before the people in Grundy County,—a straight Republican ticket and two Farmer's tickets. All of the candidates upon each ticket were Republicans. For this reason, the contest became personal rather than political. The entire straight Republican ticket was elected: The Hon. James N. Reading, County Judge; Samuel B. Thomas, County Clerk; John Anderton, Treasurer; John Higby, School Superintendent.

## MICHIGAN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Full details of the result of the charter election yesterday are as follows: Moffat, Republican, is re-elected Mayor by 471 majority; Cicot and Brown, Democrats, are elected Police Justice and Justice of the Peace by 30 and 37 majorities respectively. The remainder of the Republican city ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 450 to 1,000. The Council is Republican by 2 majority.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 5.—For Member of Congress the majorities stand thus: Ottawa County, complete, Williams, 25; Ionia County, complete, Williams, 134; Allegan, except three towns, Williams, 655; Kent, all but two towns, Comstock, 573; Muskegon, with nine towns not reported, Comstock, 236. This leaves Williams' majority in the whole District, so far as heard from, only 7 votes. No man is willing to bet on either candidate.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Comstock, Democrat, for Congress in the Fifth District, is elected by about 200 majority.

## WISCONSIN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 5.—Returns from the election in this State yesterday show a regular Bull Run defeat for the Republicans. The Republicans concede nearly 10,000 majority for Taylor, and it is not believed the Opposition majority for any candidate on the State ticket will fall below 5,000, except, perhaps, as against Frisby, who runs 2,300 ahead in his county—Washington. The Republicans probably return a very small majority in the Senate, but the Opposition will probably have 10 or 12 majority in the Assembly. This county elects a Democratic Senator and four Opposition Assemblymen, but possibly elects a Norwegian Republican County Treasurer. Gov. Washburn takes his unexpected defeat good-humoredly. There is much tribulation among the clerks and employes at the Capitol, who expect to have to vacate. The Democrats are so surprised at their unaccustomed victory, that they don't know what to do with it, or how to celebrate. Their Governor-elect is reported ill on his farm, east of the city.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 5.—Figures received here to-night make the majority for Washburn in Winnebago County not far from 250. This county, in 1871, gave a majority for Washburn of 968, and has usually given a Republican majority of from 1,000 to 1,800. The vote through the county was light, as the day was pleasant, and the farmers generally stayed at home to attend to their fall work. The result in the city is the same as telegraphed THE TRIBUNE last night. Bouck, for the Assembly, has 605, and Taylor 150, majority. Bouck's majority in the district is 515.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

FOND DU LAC, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Nov. 5.—Taylor carries Fond du Lac County by 1,000 instead of 800 majority, as reported last night. Parker, Lieutenant-Governor, received over 1,100 majority. Klotz, Democrat, is elected Sheriff by 710 majority. The Democrats and Liberals are celebrating their success in the county and State.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Returns to-day and to-night do not materially change the estimates sent last night. It is only a question of how much Taylor's majority is. The Reformers still claim 8,000 to 10,000. The Republicans concede only 5,000. The Senate is nearly a tie, with three districts to hear from. The Reformers have a large majority in the Assembly.

## KANSAS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 5.—Returns from Franklin, Coffey, Davis, Shawnee, Doniphan, Ellsworth, Wyandotte, Bourbon, Allen, Lyon, Neosho, Reno, Marshall, Miami, Osage, Barton, Robinson, Montgomery, Douglas, Leavenworth, Pottawatomie, Nemaha, Harvey, Saline, Sedgewick, Jefferson, Labelle, Rilley, and Johnson Counties, show that the Farmer, Labor Reformers, and Independent have elected thirty-six Representatives, and the regular Republicans twenty-nine. The foregoing returns are from counties contiguous to railways. It is believed the Opposition will gain in equal ratio in counties removed from the roads. It is now conceded that the Opposition will have a clear majority in the House, and probably a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 5.—This county sends two Republicans and one Granger to the Legislature.

Nehama County elects the Republican county ticket, one Republican and one Democrat to the Legislature.

Doniphan County sends one Republican to the Legislature.

Jackson County elects the Republican ticket except two candidates.

The Farmers' ticket in Brown County is elected.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—The Kansas City *Times* has returns from 77 of the 100 legislative districts in Kansas, showing the election of 54 Opposition members to 23 Republican. The Opposition majority in joint ballot is now claimed. The Democrats and Liberals hold a grand jubilee on Saturday night.

## MINNESOTA.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—Governor-elect C. K. Davis telegraphs from St. Paul that his majority is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. This is probably the Republican majority on the State ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—The latest from the Minnesota election give C. K. Davis, Republican, from 5,000 to 8,000 majority. Dike, the Farmers' candidate for State Treasurer, is probably elected by a small majority.

## MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 5.—Returns are incomplete. The city gives Alcorn 100 majority. The regular Republican county ticket is elected, except two Representatives. The county gives Ames about 500 majority, against 3,600 at the last election. Large Conservative gains are reported from every precinct. Only about one-half the usual vote was polled.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 5.—Nothing official is known. The count is very slow. It is generally believed that Ames has carried the State by 15,000.

## NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—Both the Senate and House of New Jersey will be Republican, the former by a majority of 7, and the latter 4 or 5. The Republican majority in the House last year was 30.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—The State Senate stands 14 Republicans, 7 Democrats; Assembly, 32 Republican, 28 Democrats.

## VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—County returns come in very slowly. Judging from incomplete returns, there will be but little change in the Legislature, which is two-thirds Conservative on joint ballot.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—Altogether forty counties and cities have been heard from, which give Kemper a net gain of 2,286 over Walker's majority in 1869.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—New additional election returns have been received to-day. The figures show 68 Democrats in the House, and 19 in the Senate. Gov. Washburn's majority will be about 14,000. The new Legislature is composed of better men, as a whole, than the average Legislatures, and a livelier and more business-like winter is anticipated. It is believed that the Anti-Prohibitionists will be so able to combine as to break the prohibition law, and secure the State a more liberal and practical liquor statute.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—All but 40 towns in Massachusetts...

(Continued on the Fifth Page.)

# GREAT BRITAIN.

## Condition of Political Affairs---The Liberals and the Conservatives.

## A Dissolution of Parliament Expected Next Summer.

## Proposed Enfranchisement of the Farm-Laborers---Voting by Ballot Instead of Viva Voce.

## The British System of Assessing and Collecting Local Taxes.

## Local Taxation Only $4.25 Per Inhabitant---Half of the Total Amount Realized Applied to the Support of Paupers.

## The Fidelity and Honesty of British Officials.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

LONDON, Oct. 18, 1873.

THE GREAT LIBERAL PARTY

in Great Britain is in a dilemma. It has completed its programme, converted its platform into acts of Parliament, and run out of popular measures; and the Ministry are at their wits' end for new subjects of legislation which will command the support of the constituencies. In attempting to amend the Education laws, they were nearly thrown out of power, and, as it was, received a bad fall, and arose in a crippled condition. But to stand still, and attempt to live on the credit and fame of past policies, now hardened into laws, will prove delusive. They must move forward, or go out of power. It is

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

only that may stand still and resist progress, for that is its mission. The object of its organization is to maintain special privileges, class rights, and ancient wrongs and evils. It embraces within its fold the great majority of the gentry and titled classes, the clergy of the Established Church, the mass of the great bankers, merchants, and manufacturers, and all the people who look up to those powerful classes of privilege and wealth, or who can be influenced and controlled by them,—such as the tenant-farmers.

The Liberal party embrace a sprinkling of the landed aristocracy, a few of the wealthy untitled classes, the clergy of the dissenters and most of their congregations, the bulk of the small shopkeepers, the Trades-Unionists en masse, and odds and ends of other occupations.

THE UNDERCURRENT OF FEELING

in the Liberal party leads toward the ultimate divorce of the Church and State, abolition of the House of Lords as a legislative body, and, finally, the conversion of Great Britain into a Republic. The overthrow of land-monopoly they have not yet dared even to think about seriously, although a few of the bolder ones do occasionally mention the subject.

Some of the Liberals go so far as to propose

AN ANGLO-SAXON FEDERAL UNION,

or offensive and defensive league between Great Britain and the United States and the Colonies, as soon as Great Britain becomes a Republic.

The Conservatives denounce pretty nearly every measure the Liberals have passed since 1867, as measures of "destruction, subversion, and interference in everybody's business;" and, therefore, call for their removal from power. The London *Times* quietly asked them to name a single measure the Liberals have passed during the last six years which they, the Conservatives, propose to repeal if they come into possession of the Government. After trying to parry the force of the question in various ways, they have finally admitted that they

WOULD REPEAL NONE OF THEM,

but content themselves with the prevention of any new measures. "What," say the Liberals, "after all your outcry against the bill abolishing a parcel of rotten Tory boroughs and partially equalizing the districts; against the bill extending the suffrage to all householders and lodgers in the boroughs, thereby letting in 1,000,000 of new voters of the 'lower orders,' to the great danger of special privilege; against the still more dangerous bill authorizing voting by secret ballot; against the bill abolishing the purchase and sale of commissions in the army; against the bill reorganizing the free-school system; against the bill buying out the telegraph-companies and establishing postal telegraphy at one-third of former rates; against bills disestablishing the Irish Church, and granting the Irish tenant a property in his improvements; against the Judicature bill, which consolidates a dozen courts of law and chancery into one Supreme Court, after the model of the American Supreme Court; against the bill regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, and shutting up the grog-shops at night and Sunday forenoon and night,—after fiercely opposing all these Radical measures, and denouncing them as subversive of the British Constitution, you dare not now name one of them, Messrs. Tories, which you would venture to repeal if you got into power!"

To this taunt

LORD SALISBURY REPLIES

(at a Conservative banquet) in behalf of the Tories: "We are asked if we should repeal any of the measures that have been passed by the Liberals. My Lords and gentlemen, the processes of destruction are in their nature irrevocable. You can no more set on foot an institution which has been cast down than you can raise the dead. The continuity of existence is broken, and the traditions which cling around it are dissipated. Its power for good is gone. If you were to set it up, it would not be setting up the old thing that existed, but a new thing you had invented in its place. You cannot recall the past; but this we can do: we can put a stop to further progress of this principle of assaulting interests and vested rights," etc.

The Liberals chuckle over these admissions, and say it is a comfortable thought that none of their great measures, which they forced through Parliament against the opposition of the Tories, can be disturbed when they go out of power, hereafter. The progress of the past, at least, is secure.

It seems to be the general belief that there will be

A DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

next summer, and a new election, which may bring the Conservatives into power for a season; but, before dissolving the House, the Liberals intend firing a parting shot at the disfranchisement of the farm-laborers. They intend to insist on extending household suffrage, with the ballot, to the county constituencies. If the Tories defeat them in this measure, they will go to the polls on that issue, and believe they can win. Should the bill pass, it will give a ballot-vote to 600,000 household farm-laborers in England, 100,000 of the same class in Scotland, and 250,000 small farmers in Ireland, who are taxed on less than a £12 rental (which rating has no reference to the actual rent they pay, but simply the basis for local taxation). The Liberals think that, if all these people are enfranchised, there will be trouble in the Tory districts, as the farm-laborers, under the leadership of such men as the orator Arch, will cut loose from Tory control, out-vote the tenant-farmers and the Lords, and return Liberals to a Parliament in spite of their teeth. As all voting will hereafter be

BY SECRET BALLOT,

the "farm-hands" can vote as they please, and nobody be the wiser as to how any particular individual disposed of his suffrage. The Ballot law has become quite popular now that it is in force, though it was long and bitterly opposed by the Tories, who made direful predictions as to its calamitous effects; but they seem to have got the better of their fears, for, by means of it, they have, within a few months, won a dozen districts from the Liberals where vacancies had occurred. And then all the elections held by ballot have been conducted quietly and orderly, and have been free from bribery, noise, fighting, and drunkenness, which always characterized the old viva-voce system.

There has never been a general election by ballot held in Great Britain; but, if the House is dissolved at the next session, as will most likely happen, there will be a most exciting struggle, after the American fashion of voting by ballot, for the election of a new Parliament. The act extending the franchise to all householders and lodgers in the boroughs has added more than a million of new voters to the constituencies. How these will vote behind the screen of the secret ballot, remains to be seen.

The only other measure the Liberals are likely to bring forward at the next session, is the final

REPEAL OF THE INCOME-TAX.

If they don't repeal it, the Tories will make its repeal an issue at the next general election, and it will gain them many a vote, because the tax is very odious. But, if Gladstone permits its repeal, the prospects are that the revenues will fall short of the expenditures by several millions of pounds. The last session reduced the income-tax from 7 pence on the pound to 5 pence; and the next Parliament is expected to reduce it at least to 2½ pence, which would be 1 per cent on all incomes over £100.

There seems to be

NO OTHER MEASURES

left for the Liberals to bring forward, unless they attack the citadel of special privilege and monopoly, such as the disestablishment of the English and Scotch Churches; the abolition of primogeniture and entail, of land-monopoly and of the House of Lords. But these jobs will not be undertaken for some time to come. It will be necessary first to dig around them, and open trenches at very long range, before attempting to run in the parallels, shell, or assault those Redans and Malakoffs. There is no Oliver Cromwell to lead the Roundheads to the breach, to the tune of "Old Hundred." Cobden and Mill, who could furnish irrefutable arguments, are both dead; and Bright and Gladstone almost shrink from the defense of the work they have already accomplished in reforming abuses and retrenching privilege. No great leader or thinker is seen above the horizon of British politics. Disraeli is the cynical demagogue of the Conservatives, and Gladstone has played all his trump-cards, and is about ready to retire from the dangerous game. But there is

A PROGRESSIVE TENDENCY

among the unprivileged masses. The wave may momentarily recede, only to go higher at the next roll, for the tide is rising. Education has been diffused too generally among the people to permit of stagnation, petrifaction, or reaction. The English, so full of pride and prejudice, are able analytical thinkers, and, while excessively tenacious of ancient usage, and greatly governed by precedent, and filled with superstitious reverence for titled nobility and vast landed estates, are, withal, intensely selfish, and look after personal interests as keenly as any men on the face of the earth. Whenever they perceive that it will subserve their pecuniary interests, and add to their personal dignity and respectability, to remove the incubus of hereditary land-monopoly, or any other special privilege,—

THE CROWN NOT EXCEPTED,

it must come down. This has been their history in all the past, and will continue to be in all the future. Some of the great evils and monopolies will be permitted to stand for a long time, while others will be removed far sooner than present visible signs would warrant one in predicting. Such is the status of English politics at this time.

The British system of assessing and collecting

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL TAXES

is a puzzle to most Americans. One may read the English papers and the debates of Parliament for years, and not understand it, so different is it from the American system of local taxation. I am not sure that I have yet got it clearly through my mind, but shall try and briefly explain it as I understand it. In the first place, no property is taxed upon its supposed cash or selling value. What the English call the "capitalized value" of a thing is never the base of taxation. The tax-duplicate never shows the estimated value of property. In the second place, personal property of no description is listed for local taxation.

The English Tax law sets out on the assumption that every householder is a renter or tenant, which is very nearly true, as a few persons own the whole country; and the tax is levied on the estimated amount of rent each one pays, or is supposed to pay. If a man happens to own the house he lives in, or the ground he cultivates, the law supposes

SOME LORD OWNS IT,

and the Assessors make an estimate of the probable rental he pays. The assumption is, that every man ought to contribute in proportion to the rent he pays, which is presumed pretty fairly to indicate his wealth and ability to pay taxes.

The assessed rental of a house, store, mill, office, farm, or garden is never so high as the actual rental paid to the landlord. In this respect, it is similar to the undervaluation of property for taxation in Chicago. The assessed rental is about two-thirds of the actual rent paid by the tenant. Each person fights over the assessed rental as much as possible, just as people strive to lower their assessments in Chicago.

THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF RENTALS

in Great Britain and Ireland for 1872, as rated for local and municipal taxation, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| England, city and country | £102,834,264 |
| Ireland, city and country | 13,329,190 |
| Scotland, city and country | 38,062,981 |

Multiply these sums by five, and you have the rental value in dollars. Thus England, in round numbers, is $510,000,000; Ireland, $66,000,000; and Scotland, $190,000,000; whereas the actual rent paid to landlords is fully one-third more than those sums,—the rental of Ireland being $100,000,000. The poverty of Ireland, as compared with the wealth of Scotland, which has but half the population, cannot escape the notice of the reader.

The richest Lord in Great Britain only pays local taxes on the estimated rental value of his mansion and the grounds he cultivates; his tenants pay all the rest of his taxes; but it is said that, if the owner paid them, he would "recoup" himself with compound interest by adding them to his rent-rolls.

But the readers of THE TRIBUNE may desire to know how high are the local taxes of Great Britain and Ireland.

The total amount raised by

TAXATION OF RENTALS

in the year 1871 was, in—

| | |
|---|---|
| England | £22,150,000 |
| Ireland | 2,780,000 |
| Scotland | 2,100,000 |

There was also derived from sales and rents of public grounds £1,844,000; received from the National Government to aid public works, £1,503,000; and raised by loans for public works, £7,731,000; total from all sources, £39,195,000, or about $200,000,000, of which there was contributed by direct taxation of rentals $135,000,000. The local taxation of Great Britain is, therefore, only $4.25 per inhabitant.

The largest item of expenditure for local purposes is that for the

SUPPORT OF PAUPERS.

In 1871, the 282,000 Irish paupers received £840,184, the 977,664 English paupers received £7,886,724, and the cost of distributing the same was £4,206,017. In other words, the paupers received only two-thirds of the $12,082,741 produced by the poor-tax, the rest being swallowed up in expenses of Beadles and Boards. The Scotch paupers number 150,000, and cost £1,000,000 to support.

It will thus be seen that about half the local taxes of Great Britain are levied for the support of the indigent poor; and that 5 per cent of the people of England are paupers, notwithstanding its enormous wealth and the vast demand for labor. But the whole social system of England is one of extremes. Ten thousand men own nearly all the land in the Kingdom; ten thousand other men are millionaires, and a *million* of "free-born Britons" are abject paupers, supported at public expense.

But, whatever hard things may be said of British institutions, those intrusted with official positions

DO NOT DISGRACE THEM

by embezzlement and defalcation, by Credit-Mobilier bribery and back-salary grabs. No Member of Parliament is in disgrace for dishonest conduct; no Alderman of any city is under indictment, or in jail, for levying blackmail, or receiving bribes; no Postmasters or Revenue Officers are defaulters. Great cities are not robbed of their revenues by Bill-Tweed Rings, and Municipal Governments are not driven to the verge of bankruptcy and repudiation by thievish scoundrels, whether carpet-baggers or native scalawags, who administer their public affairs.

In the matter of fidelity to public trust and honesty in the discharge of official duty, American office-holders have much to learn from their British compeers, which, if put in practice, would redound to the credit and reputation of the United States throughout the world. After comparing the conduct of the governing classes in the two nations, it puzzles an American to refute the proposition that "That form of government is best which is best administered."

J. M.

—At a meeting of the London Commissioners of Sewers it was stated that there are now 10,000,000 pounds of tea in bond so grossly adulterated as to be unfit for consumption. It was resolved to give notice to merchants in China that all spurious tea will henceforth be destroyed.

# WASHINGTON.

## What the Capital-City Was, and the Revolution that Has Taken Place.

## Alexander R. Shepherd and the Board of Public Works.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1873.

Late occurrences have withdrawn public attention from the vexed issue of the Board of Public Works of Washington City versus public criticism. So much heat and so many disputed figures have been put in the controversy, that the ground-plan of the matter is wiped out of view. Since the extraordinary suit of Shepherd versus Dana, which led to a diversion into the domain of ethics, the work on these streets has been going on about as before, and the eye can form some conclusion of the only questions involved, viz.: Has the Congressional limitation of the bonded debt been exceeded? Is the work efficient, wise, and honest? Can the city carry the debt and keep up such extensive improvements?

Without roving off into the land of opinion, I will endeavor to show what this thing is, and how it came to be, and let the meeting of Congress get certified answers to these questions.

HOW IT CAME TO BE.

Few of the Northern cities of the United States did not take a great impulsion soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, and apply a large part of their currency-earnings to real estate and civic improvements. Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia displayed most energy in these respects, and, soon after the close of the conflict, were found to possess extensive parks, improved highways, new public buildings; and, in all cases, the public improvements were surpassed by individual zeal.

The most wo-begone of our cities was that which everybody had rushed with such promptitude to defend. Washington was a cluster of tradesmen subsisting upon a small body of office-holders, occasionally reinforced by a gang of workmen, whenever it became necessary to build a ship at the Navy-Yard. Nothing had been done since the great ceremony of starting the Potomac River Canal to call public attention to the town, until the additions to the Capitol were resolved upon in Fillmore's Administration, and the Washington Aqueduct was pushed forward by Jefferson Davis. The Republican party got a majority in Congress about 1856, and increased the quantity of public printing, which, in time, brought quite a number of compositors and pressmen to the place. But the aspect of the city had not materially changed since the beginning of the century. It was, in essentials,

A MUD-HOLE MADE MYSTERIOUS

by certain detached blocks of dwellings, with the mystery heightened by the appearance of four or five public edifices helplessly blinking at each other. The Northern people disliked it for the mud, and the slavery, and the plantation-manners, and the poor-white morals, which they found in it. The Southerners regarded Washington as an unsafe place to which to bring their slaves. The city-corporation was generally composed of an honorary Mayor, who seldom volunteered an opinion; and Congress was only wrought up to spend money upon the town on roystering nights, or after a series of parties had been given and there was champagne gratuitously sent out in the Committee-rooms. Between 1792 and 1858 the total expenditure which Congress had made of every kind for the District, and in it, was less than $25,000,000. This was the sum industriously raked up by Mr. Coburn and others who wanted the Capital removed in 1869-'70. When the Southern States seceded, the following was the

CONDITION OF THE PLACE:

The new wings of the Capitol were scarcely habitable. There was no dome on the buildings; only one side of the Post-Office was complete; the Patent-Office was but half-finished; the Treasury was only one-third its present size; the grounds around the President's House were a marsh, disappearing in a swamp. Not one street in the city had a respectable pavement, although a good deal of money had been thrown away at different times upon the bottomless quagmire of Pennsylvania avenue. The soldiery who came to protect the Government and the place looked with contempt upon it. The population was about 61,000, diminished by about 10,000 Southern sympathizers who had crossed the Potomac.

The first thing which the army had to do with this wretched suggestion of a Capital was to encircle it with forts, which cost more than $1,000,000 in gold. These were 37 miles in circuit, requiring 32 miles of military roads to connect them, and mounted, or were ready for, 1,500 great guns.

In the next place, the necessities of the Government, and the vigorous spirit of the party newly in possession, demanded

AN IMMEDIATE ENLARGEMENT

of the public edifices. The Capitol was finished almost in the sight of the enemy, and saluted by all the forts when the figure of Freedom was placed upon the dome. The Treasury was made into a great granite quadrangle, at an expense of $6,000,000. The Patent-Office and Post-Office were both enlarged to their present size; and, for the temporary accommodation of the public offices, a large number of deserted buildings were occupied by the Government, or others rented from their owners; and the former city of squalid distances became a barrack-town, full and busy to the eye, but with little more of the substantialities of a city than in slave times.

THE RELAPSE AFTER THE WAR.

When the contest ceased and the visionary town was cleared, there stood indeed certain noble public structures, but the distracted municipality of itself had done nothing whatever in the interval to connect those great buildings with pavements or proper streets; and the constant movement of troops, munitions, teams, and horses, had made the highways more dangerous than before. A few Northern men, who had found it advantageous to keep open establishments in the emulous time of contracts, had fitted up dwellings in the city; but none seemed to apprehend that Washington might have its turn in real-estate speculation, and those who had bought ground in the unimproved city quietly held it without setting up a stone.

As the army retired and the business of the War was gradually wound up, the town shrank into less than its former insignificance, and was saved from utter neglect only by the concourse of visitors who came to see the commemorated places, and to attend the exciting sessions of Congress during the impeachment of President Johnson.

Gen. Grant's accession to the Presidency, and the wholesale turning out of Mr. Johnson's adherents, changed the type of resident bureau-officers and clerks. It began to be apprehended that, with some contemplated railway-extensions, the town would be more accessible, and its pleasant winter-climate available for people of leisure and those fond of official society. The first man to take a spade and build in a new spot was the present Governor of the District,—

ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD.

He was a plumber, who had shown great energy in the War as the chief clerk and practical superintendent of Mr. J. W. Thompson, who, about the same time, began to lay the system of passenger-tramways which, at the present time, connects all parts of the city. Mr. Shepherd possessed in an unusual degree the qualities of industry, boldness, physical endurance, and that expansiveness of enterprise which is yet consistent with a close faculty for minutiae. His grandfather was an Englishman, who had settled on the Lower Potomac prior to the Revolutionary War, and one of his connections on that side was the Mate with the meteor Paul Jones at sea, while one of his maternal connections was Gen. Smallwood, who commanded the Maryland line under Washington and Gates.

HOW IT CAME TO BE.

There is little doubt that, as long ago as 1866, Mr. Shepherd planned a complete rehabilitation of the city, as it has since been carried out. He invested all his money on the spot, and put up rows of brick houses, after the Philadelphia style, on the shelf of Capitol Hill. He ran for the City Councils, and was made President of one branch thereof, strengthened his relations with the Republican party, and was liberal in contributing to support it; and hence he divided the energies of the party when he set up an independent candidate against the regular nominee for Mayor, four years ago. Bowen, the regular, who had belonged to the rough and sordid type of Northern domineerers, had snubbed Shepherd and incurred his wrath when the latter was a rising mechanic, seeking to collect his bills. The latter had the skill to set up a Northern man who had been long enough resident in the city not to incur the opposition of the old and sensitive element, and with this Mr. Emery, a stone-cutter, Bowen was outgeneraled. Having been the lion of the municipal revolution, of course Shepherd got to be looked upon as the real Mayor behind the nominal one; and too fortunate purchase of a leading interest in the local newspaper-press gave Shepherd's ideas all the currency that he required. Shepherd's good address, and Grant's appreciation of his business-capacity, soon got for him the support of the White House; and then began a quiet and complaisant cultivation of Congress, and particularly of the Committees thereof which had especial charge of the District of Columbia; which culminated at last in the transfer of the whole District, Washington included, to

A BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

appointed by the President, a small Legislature chosen by the people, and a Governor and a delegate in Congress. Mayor Emery was supplanted before his term had expired, and Henry D. Cooke, a tractable and rather popular man with all classes, beat Mr. Shepherd for the Governorship. This appointment conciliated some people and silenced others, for Cooke had been always hospitable and courteous, and had a great banking-house behind him. It soon became apparent that, while he was wholly earnest, he was too yielding and procrastinating to work out the great improvements designed by his sanguine associate, and Mr. Shepherd was made Executive Officer of the Board of Public Works,—that is, the head and right hand of the whole thing. He took the position that the Legislature was an excrescence, designed mainly to understand the expediency and vote appropriations; and he forthwith organized an Executive Office upon a comprehensive plan, which he prepared after examining the systems of public works in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. As nobody else on the Board was fit to do more than a specified duty in this plan, they all, Governor included, looked to the "Executive Officer" for instructions; and in this way he has developed enormously, and also attracted to himself the notoriety and curiosity of Congress, and indeed of much of the whole country.

No such performance has ever been known, in the same space of time, to have marked the improvement of any city, except the rebuilding of Chicago. The question of how to pay for it is yet to come up, but the actual work shows for itself. Baron Haussmann's labor in the City of Paris was inferior to it in point of extent, novelty, and variety, and occupied seven times the time. The work on Holborn Viaduct, in London, which has been so much praised, was pronounced by the Engineer of that structure himself, when visiting this city, to be no more than one feature compared to Shepherd's general undertaking.

In another letter I will give some details of the extent and cost of the improvements.

GATH.

## NURSES.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: "Veritas'" description of nurses and nursery, in THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 17, surprises me. Considering their duties less exhaustive than those of teaching proves, I should say, inexperience in at least one of those branches. The reason respectable nurses are scarce is, that few can long endure their rest being broken; but few brains or constitutions can exist long without sleep; and, as must be admitted, during the five or six weeks a nurse is employed she can rarely have one whole night's repose. A private apartment of any kind is seldom allowed her, although the best room is given to the physician in case of his being obliged to remain over night in the house. The comfort of even dressing or undressing in private is not afforded the nurse, and frequently she is obliged to perform these acts in presence of the lady's husband, which humiliates a sensitive woman excessively. To me it is difficult to imagine how a genuine lady could afflict modesty to such an extent, or esteem the care of such as are callous and indifferent in matters of the kind. "Veritas" appears to think the charges of nurses high; and so they are in comparison to those of commonplace servants, but not so when compared to the fees of the physician, who frequently acknowledges that the nurse's care is of more consequence than his skill; so, if a lady in good society and easy circumstances should require a companion of her own sphere to assist her through her troubles, she can scarcely think the amount of his fee for one night's attendance too much for the constant day-and-night attention of her nurse's week.

Another circumstance, too, prevents many who fancy the profession from offering themselves. Many, though moving in high circles, who are in need of money, anxious for such employment, and possessed of feelings to sympathize with distress of any kind, are unfortunately alive to the mortification of being cut by their associates for "lowering" themselves by such occupation. Of these, I myself happen to be one; and, if "Veritas" hears of a *lady* requiring my assistance, who (after the term of my attendance expired, and I had become interested in her welfare) would not consider herself lowered by acknowledging my acquaintance, in case we might, perchance, meet again, he would oblige by informing me, and I should be happy to call upon her, to produce my testimonials of efficiency, and understand her wishes, hoping she might consider human nature to be but human nature, and that, if a nurse is not treated as a friend, but merely as a commonplace menial, devoid of any sympathetic interest, she will be very likely to think more of her pay than her patient, in which case she would decidedly not be worth even her board. Neither can such a friendly feeling be considered at all unnatural, as it is beyond doubting that the nursing of kindly-disposed women of the most plebeian order, creates in them a true motherly love for the infants committed to their care, which the children imbibe and retain through life, frequently to the extent of exceeding their affection for their real and patrician parents.

EXPERIENCE.

## THE CHURCH LUNCHES.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: An "Amateur Lunch-Seller," in your last Sunday's issue, remonstrates against the observations of "One of the World's People,"—saying that by far the heaviest pecuniary tax falls upon a few ladies and gentlemen for the supply of these lunch-tables. Now, if these most generous ladies and gentlemen have so much as a few hundred dollars of spare money, why not employ it directly towards the pious end in view, without interfering with the legitimate trade of a numerous class of our citizens, thereby bringing their business almost to a stand-still? No restaurant-keepers can compete with these church-lunches on the same platform. The former cannot afford to employ half-a-hundred good-looking waiter-girls; and if anyone should undertake it on that plan, these very amateur lunch-sellers would throw up their hands in holy horror, and certainly use all their influence to prevent their male relatives from patronizing such an establishment.

In addition to the fun, these lunches furnish these young ladies too good an opportunity to show themselves to the world in a position which many of them are incapable or unwilling to fill at their own homes. The money they could save their fathers or husbands, in staying and putting in a hand in their own households, would certainly exceed by far the net profits of these church-lunches. It would be a far more legitimate method of supplying a low exchequer.

As regards the success that attends them, I would only say: Replace these good-looking, charming, and smiling amateur lunch-sellers by common waiters, and see where their popularity will go to.

ONE THAT KNOWS BETTER.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: The true way of converting people is through the stomach. I, for instance, am a good Calvinist, but, when I sit down to such a good dinner as they give at the Methodist Lunch-Rooms, on Madison street, it is hard for me to realize that fact, and, for an hour or more, I am a willing disciple of this new exponent of Methodism. So long as those who run them continue to give a dollar's worth for half a dollar, I probably shall continue on without backsliding. When it comes to a good dinner, I think I would rather like to belong to a denomination which, in this, as in other respects, says Amen a little louder than others.

A DINER-OUT.

## THOSE BLINDERS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Why, in the name of all that's merciful, do men put out their horses' eyes with those blinders?

Yesterday, while sitting in the rear end of a car, I noticed an unusual and continuous motion of the head of a horse attached to the car just behind us (a sorrel-colored animal, mated with a white, drawing car No. 133, Madison and State street line), and, on closer observation, I saw that the blinder was plowing into the poor beast's eye. In vain did he try to relieve himself of it, but there it was, and would stay; and there was the stupid driver behind him, laying on the whip; and there were the men at the stables, awaiting the arrival of said horses, who had seen them come in, day after day, without taking the trouble to fasten back the blinds. The eye of the horse was swollen and inflamed,—evidently not the thing of a day.

If our most excellent Society would but look after this one species of cruelty, they would see that about every twentieth horse on our thoroughfares is suffering from these blinders—some are loose, and flapping against the eye at every step; and yet the horse must suffer on, because men will not notice and speak of it. A word sometimes will draw the attention of a careless owner to it, and yet that word never comes for the poor, helpless, and dumb creature.

OBSERVER.

# THE SOUTH.

## Letter from a South-Carolinian.

SOUTH CAROLINA, October, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: My attention has been drawn to an extract from your paper, commenting upon the lamentable condition of the South. To the oppressed and despondent, the least glimmering of hope, in whatever quarter it may be detected, is anxiously cherished; and this is especially the case when that quarter is the Great West. When the West comes fairly and thoroughly to grasp the nature of those conditions on the unquestioning acceptance and fulfillment of which the South is told to rely for the working out her future destiny, the hope that is now feeble will become a motive power under the action of which deliverance from misrule, and sound progression, moral and material, may be confidently expected.

But it is beyond dispute that any voice from the South that is not pitched in unison with the popular dogmata of the day, utterly fails to obtain a respectful hearing. Indignant remonstrance, even calm expostulation,—any and every attempt to attract attention to political demoralization and material suffering,—all are credited in one sum to petulant complaint and smothered animosity; and the writers of such animadversions are—not without a little compassion, perhaps—termed would-be resurrectionists of "dead issues."

When will the North and West learn that "that exceeding bitter cry" which an intolerable oppression extorts from the South is wrung, not from the victim of Republican rule, but from the tortured cripple of an organization Republican only in name, and tyrannous in every feature in administration? Is it nothing to the high-minded and intelligent men of the North that men of their own country and their own race should be condemned to hopeless subserviency to a party of which the very pith and marrow by which it lives and moves is confessedly a race of which the animal instincts dominate all in it of moral and intellectual development that a century of compulsory servitude—waiving the disputed point of capacity—has restricted to a standard manifestly crude and feeble? Is it, indeed, to be regarded as passing strange that, in the most courteous language of remonstrance, there should be found indication of an irrepressible desire to record in words of bitterness a protest against the bitter chalice which Radicalism, in the garb of Republicanism, commends to Southern manhood and Southern intelligence?

Is it not understood that the so-called Republicanism of the South is a parody of that party-organization of the North, so repulsively exaggerated that no honest and intelligent man dare endanger his reputation by acknowledging himself to be a Republican, as, to become affiliated with that party *as represented in the South*, is to become a sympathizer with a party of oppression and spoliation? To be a Republican at the South, is to be an aider and abettor of a political system which negatives virtue and intelligence, and claims to be soundly progressive whilst exalting to eminent position men to whom virtue is an exploded myth, and intelligence an endowment valuable only so far as it can be made subservient to personal aggrandizement.

I respectfully submit, Mr. Editor, that the press of the North and West can perform a noble and patriotic work only by forming public opinion in other molds than those provided by the so-called Republican press of the South. The South courts—nay, pleads—for the truth. Fallen among thieves, who have stripped her and left her an object for a world's pity, shall she not find, in the intelligence and honor of the North, protest so strong against the torture she is enduring under Republican (?) reconstruction as to induce the hope that, however distant the day of deliverance may be, its dawn ultimately is assured in the indignant condemnation by honest Republicanism of that Radical misrule which is foisted upon her as the legitimate and beneficent guardian of her rights and liberties?

H. E.

## A Good Story for the Playwrights—As Romantic as Camille.

*London Letter to the Washington Republican.*

The fashionable residents in the neighborhood of Kensington Gardens have just been startled by a sensational piece of scandal and a melancholy suicide. A short time since a celebrated leader of the demi-monde, who lived in magnificence at Kensington, succeeded in winning the affections of a fast young gentleman of high social position, and, notwithstanding the opposition of his relatives, he married her. The next day they left for Paris. There, it appears, the bridegroom plunged into the most reckless expenditures, and lost enormous sums at gaming. In less than four months he had squandered all his own and his wife's money. They returned together about a month since, and took up their abode in her mansion. About two weeks since he was induced by some means to leave her, and return to his father's house. His friends insisted on his applying for divorce, on the grounds that he had been duped into marriage. Proceedings were commenced, and the summons served on the unlucky woman. Yesterday morning she was found dead on the floor of her bed-room, having stabbed herself in the heart. She left a most pathetic letter, directed to her husband, which was clinched in her left hand, together with his portrait. She accused him of being the cause of her death, and with treating her with the basest ingratitude. She had beggared herself by supplying him with money, and even the furniture and plate in her house, together with the house itself, was hopelessly mortgaged. This "poor unfortunate" was considered one of the most beautiful women in London. She was tall, slender, and exquisitely molded, with a magnificent head and shoulders, and lustrous dark eyes. From documents found in her writing-desk it was ascertained that more than a year ago she had saved her husband (then her lover) from utter ruin and disgrace by giving him $30,000 to cancel his defalcation of some funds in the bank in which he was then employed. She had also given him other large amounts of money previous to marriage, and had really married him to try to reform him, and at the same time to reclaim herself. The affair has caused a profound sensation among the aristocratic folks of the West End, as the young gentleman, notwithstanding his known extravagance and fastness, moves in the best society.

## The Truth at Last.

An amusing incident of childish humor used to be narrated by a Mr. Campbell, of Jura, the subject of it being his own son. It seems the boy was much spoiled by indulgence; in fact, the parents were scarcely able to refuse him anything he demanded. He was in the drawing-room on one occasion when dinner was announced, and on being ordered up-stairs to the nursery, he insisted on going down to dinner with the company. His mother at first refused, but the child persevered, and kept saying, "If ye dinna let me, I'll tell you." His father, then, for the sake of peace, allowed him to go into the dining-room. He sat at the table beside his mother, and when he found every one getting soup and himself omitted, he demanded soup and repeated, "If I dinna get some, I'll tell you." Well, soup was given, and various other things yielding to his importunities, to which he always added the usual threat of "telling you." At last, when it came to wine, his mother stood firm, and positively refused to let him have some. He then became more vociferous than ever about "telling you," and as he was still refused, he declared "Now I'll tell you," and at last roared out, to the great amusement of all present, "My new breeks were made out o' the auld curtains!"

## A Man-Woman—Singular Character in Northumberland County, Pa.

A correspondent of the *Episcopal Register* gives the following sketch of a remarkable woman to be met in Northumberland County: Some few miles from Shamokin lives a character that those manly people, the "women's rights woman," should certainly know, as she is decidedly the champion. The singular being is some 72 years of age, and is altogether the most manly woman I ever met with. A tenant-at-will, she has occupied for many years the farm she cultivates with her own hands and the assistance of hired laborers. She owns about forty-two head of cattle, some of which I saw and are really fine stock. She lives alone in her log cabin, her only companions being two shepherd-dogs and her chickens, many of the latter sleeping under the same roof with her, she calling them her children, and training them up in the way they should go, so as to cause the least inconvenience to her in their habits of life. She is utterly fearless, and with her dogs and gun, which she can use with unerring aim, Lize Shuler is a character that few would care to trifle with. Imagine, if you can, a woman of medium size, dressed in men's clothes, with a soft hat variously indented upon her head, no coat, barefooted, and you have this champion of "woman's rights" before you. Wrinkled though her face is by the storms and trials of many years, the strength and activity of this man-woman of 72 is somewhat wonderful. Voluble is hardly the term suitable for the expression of her powers of talk, and few men, however disposed for such perfection, may boast themselves superior to her on the score of profanity. Much and varied has been my travel, and strange sights and objects have I seen and met with, but the Hermit of Shamokin, with her supernatural powers of tongue and limb, far surpasses anything of my previous experience.

# CIVIL RIGHTS.

## Call for a National Convention.

At the ninth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal-Rights League, held at Wilkesbarre, Pa., the 19th and 20th of August, a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the President to call a National Convention at Washington, D. C., at 12 o'clock, m., on the second Tuesday, 9th day of December, 1873, for the special purpose of impressing on Congress the absolute necessity of passing a Civil-Rights bill.

*To the Colored People of the United States:*

BROTHERS: It is true all citizens are now equal before the law; all equal with the ballot; all equal in responsibility to the Government. The Constitution of the United States has been amended, and every human being made free within its jurisdiction. These great achievements are the handiwork of the Republican party, and through them it has attained a grandeur and sublimity of character the world might envy.

Brothers, though all these things be true, yet, in defiance of the law as now constituted, the cohorts of tyranny, the votaries of color-prejudice, insult, degrade, and outrage thousands with seeming impunity. Men and women, citizens of the United States, are denied the convenience of the common carriers of the country, denied equal accommodations on rail-cars, steamboats, and stages, refused entertainment at hotels, refused equal education in public schools for their children, and the hospitalities and civilities of civilized communities to a great extent denied to them.

These are facts, common to nearly all sections of the country, and the strong arm of national law is needed to correct them. The evil is national; the remedy must also be national.

We want Congress to give us a "Civil Rights bill," with such penalties as will teach humanity to the imbruted, and compel the tyrant to loose his hold on the poor. Men and citizens, come from every State. Come in force from every State. Come, determined on a purpose. Come, resolved that freedom shall not be only in name, but that the practical exercise of the freeman's right shall not be limited to the white man, who pays no more taxes, bears no more responsibilities, endures no more hardships, runs no greater risks, and is no more patriotic and brave than the black. Let every State send a delegation that will press on Congress the passage of such a law as will silence forever these tyrannic assumptions based alone on color. Our great President, great leader, great soldier, great patriot, great friend, Gen. U. S. Grant, has announced to the world his pledge to use his influence to accomplish this end. He will most surely do his duty. Brothers, let us rally. Let us speak as with one voice, that our law-makers may feel that nothing but this just and proper remedy will bring peace to this land, once rent by slavery, whose poison is still shown by these continued outrages on the nation's colored citizens.

Let us rally in the hope that this united effort may prove so efficient that the necessity for a distinctive movement may never again exist.

The time for holding this Convention is fixed to accommodate the Southern people. The basis of representation, to be in strict justice to a common feeling, has been limited to twenty delegates from each State or Territory.

WILLIAM NESBIT,

Altoona, Pa., President of the "Pennsylvania State Equal-Rights League."

All communications must be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary.

WILLIAM D. FORTEN,

No. 336 Lombard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LEAGUE ROOMS, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 26, 1873.

## The Baby's First Tooth.

*From the Danbury News.*

Mr. and Mrs. Harbison had just finished their breakfast. Mr. Harbison had pushed back, and was looking under the lounge for his boots. Mrs. Harbison sat at the table, holding the infant Harbison, and mechanically working her forefinger in its mouth. Suddenly she paused in the motion, threw the astonished child on its back, turned as white as a sheet, pried open its mouth, and immediately gasped, "Ephraim!" Mr. Harbison, who was on his knees with his head under the lounge, at once came forth, rapping his head sharply on the side of the lounge as he did so, and getting on his feet inquired what was the matter. "O, Ephraim," said she, the tears rolling down her cheeks and the smiles coursing up. "Why, what is it, Armethea," said the astonished Mr. Harbison, smartly rubbing his head where it had come in contact with the lounge. "Baby—" she gasped. Mr. Harbison turned pale, and commenced to swear. "Baby has— O, O, O, Ephraim! Baby has—baby has got a tooth!" "No!" screamed Mr. Harbison, spreading his legs apart, dropping his chin, and staring at the struggling heir with all his might. "I tell you it is," persisted Mrs. Harbison, with a slight evidence of hysteria. "O, O, it can't be," protested Mr. Harbison, preparing to swear if it wasn't. "Come here, and see for yourself," said Mrs. Harbison. "Open its 'ittle mousy wousy for her own muzzer. That's a toody woody; that's a blessed 'ittle lump o' sugar." Thus conjured the heir opened its mouth sufficiently for the author of its being to thrust in his finger, and that gentleman having convinced himself by the most indubitable evidence that a tooth was there, immediately kicked his hat across the room, buried his fist in the lounge, and declared with much feeling and vehemence that he could lick the individual who would dare to intimate that he was not the happiest man on the face of the earth. Then he gave Mrs. Harbison a hearty smack on the mouth, and snatched up the heir, while that lady rushed tremblingly forth after Mrs. Simmons, who lived next door. In a moment Mrs. Simmons came tearing in as if she had been shot out of a gun, and right behind her came Mrs. H. at a speed that indicated she had been ejected from two guns. Mrs. Simmons at once snatched the heir from the arms of Mr. H. and hurried it to the window, where she made a careful and critical examination of its mouth, while Mrs. H. held its head, and tried to still the throbbings of her heart, and Mr. H. danced up and down and snapped his fingers to show how calm he was. It having been ascertained by Mrs. Simmons that the tooth was a sound one, and also that the strongest hopes for its future could be entertained on account of its coming in the new of the moon, Mrs. Harbison got out the necessary material, and Mr. Harbison at once proceeded to write seven different letters to as many persons, unfolding to them the event of the morning, and inviting them to come on as soon as possible.

## How the Emperor of Russia Has to Work for a Living.

When the yellow flag with the double-headed eagle of Russia in the centre flies from the flagstaff of the Kremlin Palace it announces to Moscow that Alexander, the emancipator, is in the ancient capital of his vast dominions. Constitutional sovereigns lie on a bed of roses compared to the autocrat of Russia. From him everything hinges in the country, that contains 8,000,000 of square miles; with him moves the entire machinery of State, and always on the move His Majesty is obliged to be. Trained in the severe school of the Emperor Nicholas, Alexander II. never allowed himself a moment's relaxation. It is known what a passionate soldier the Emperor of Germany is,—how he will even attend the drills of a single company. The Emperor of Russia, though, goes from review to review, from field-days of 5,000 men to field-days of special arms, from the target practice of a few non-commissioned officers to a maneuvre of the fleet. Now in Poland, now in Tsarskoe Selo, now at Cronstadt, now in the Caucasus, and all at once in the Crimea. Always soldiers, soldiers, soldiers! He himself is never out of uniform, and none of the Ministers ever discard their epaulets. The Imperial suite is, of course, enormous. But, to-day, His Majesty is at Moscow; to-night, he proceeds to the Crimea. In the train the Minister of the Interior will probably see him with innumerable papers for signature; the Minister of Finances, of Justice, or of Foreign Affairs will disturb the Imperial rest. Such is it to be an Emperor; and how many there are who would give a whole life-time for five minutes in such a position! For five minutes it may be pleasant, but it is questionable whether a longer experience would not bring about a change of feeling.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

# ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

## Five Hundred Thousand Years at Least—Speculations of Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace.

*From the Nation.*

In the issue of *Nature* for Oct. 2, Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace indulges in some speculations on the probable antiquity of the human species which may well startle even those who have long since come to the conclusion that 6,000 years carry us but a small way back to the original home. In fact, in Mr. Wallace's reckoning, 6,000 years are but as a day. He begins by complaining of the timidity of scientific men when treating of this subject, and points out the fallacy of always preferring the lowest estimate in order to be "on the safe side." He declares that all the evidence tends to show that the safe side is probably with the large figures. He reviews the various attempts to determine the antiquity of human remains or works of art, and finds the Bronze Age in Europe to have been pretty accurately fixed at 3,000 to 4,000 years ago, the Stone Age of the Swiss Lake dwellings at 5,000 to 7,000 years "and an indefinite anterior period." The burnt brick found sixty feet deep in the Nile alluvium indicates an antiquity of 20,000 years; another fragment at seventy-two feet gives 30,000 years. "A human skeleton found at a depth of sixteen feet below four buried forests superposed upon each other, has been calculated by Dr. Dowler to have an antiquity of 50,000 years." But all these estimates pale before those which Kent's Cavern at Torquay legitimates. Here the drip of the stalagmite is the chief factor of our computations, giving us an upper floor which "divides the relics of the last two or three thousand years from a deposit full of the bones of extinct mammalia, many of which, like the reindeer, mammoth, and glutton, indicate an arctic climate." Names cut into this stalagmite more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, where the stalagmite is twelve feet thick and the drip still very copious not more than a hundredth of a foot has been deposited in two centuries—a rate of five feet in 100,000 years. Below this, however, we have a thick, much older, and more crystalline (i. e., more slowly formed) stalagmite, beneath which again, "in a solid breccia, very different from the cave-earth, undoubted works of art have been found." Mr. Wallace assumes only 100,000 years for the upper floor, and about 250,000 for the lower, and adds 150,000 for the intermediate cave-earth, by which he arrives at the "sum of half a million as representing the years that have probably elapsed since flints of human workmanship were buried in the lowest deposits of Kent's Cavern."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Watching the rebuilding of the Column Vendome is the principal occupation of Parisian loafers just now.

—In a breach of promise case at Fort Wayne the lover was convicted of writing "Mi hart beets oanley for the, mi darling huney."

—Duluth sportsmen use Northern Pacific Railroad bonds for wadding.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—A Galesburg lady, on making a purchase at a dry-goods store, directed the parcel to the residence of "Judge" so-and-so. It was ascertained that her husband was sitting as an election judge that day.

—A bachelor residing in Tonganoxie, Kansas, offers $4,000 reward to any lady who can beat him cooking.

—A crazy woman in Georgia recently mounted a locomotive which was standing unattended, and ran it until the steam gave out—fifty-five miles.

—A baby in New Bedford has won immortal renown by swallowing thirty-seven buttons (four of them brass), an iron sewing-machine nut, a gold sleeve-button, and a thimble.

—Says the London *Court Journal*: "The habit of flourishing manufacturers, brewers, bankers, and iron-masters purchasing Scottish estates is denationalizing Scotland. All the old hereditary chieftains are disappearing as totally as the English yeoman, and the clansmen are being disinherited of their rights in the soil."

—Lord Derby has made a speech in opposition to the Ashantee war. He holds that the British protectorate had better not have been extended to its present dimensions, and expresses a doubt whether it was wise to take over the Dutch forts. He protests, with the utmost decision, against any further development of the same policy. He trusts, says the London *Times*, that "no visionary ideas of a vast tropical empire in Africa, no exaggerated fancies as to its being our duty to put a coat of moral whitewash on every black man we come across, will tempt us to enlarge our protectorate."

—A gentleman, a resident of Cincinnati, a few days ago was in receipt of a letter from a friend at Vienna, which he forwarded to the office of the Commission. The following extract, relating to the Centennial, is of interest at this time: "I received a letter yesterday from Col. K——, dated Vienna, Oct. 10, in which he says: 'Please tell your friend, the Hon. Mr. Goshorn, that the magnificent show of breech-loading artillery he saw at Vienna, from Krupp's famous works, are to be sent to the Centennial.'"—*Philadelphia Press.*

—If ever there was a good excuse for not getting a paper out on time, it is that offered by the Panama *Star and Herald*. The editor says that the Government troops were keeping up a continuous fire on the door of his sitting-room, and half-a-dozen shots did not vary 3 feet in striking. "To this annoyance," he says, "we must attribute our delay in getting out this edition, for it is difficult to persuade men to work under a steady and dangerous fire."

## Anecdote of an Elephant.

The *Leisure Hour*, an English magazine, tells this touching story, as related by Maj. Brown, of the Fortieth Regiment: During the siege of Pondicherry, in the East Indies, by the British army, when M. Lally was Governor there, there were in the French garrison several war elephants, all of which except one died from the scarcity of provisions, and the survivor would have shared the fate of his companions but for his uncommon sagacity, which rendered him a favorite with every one, and the object of general admiration. This animal, in the absence of his keeper, was one day amusing himself with his chain in an open part of the town, when a man who had committed a theft and was pursued by a great number of people, despairing of all other means of safety, ran for protection under the elephant. Apparently delighted with the poor wretch's confidence, the creature instantly faced about and met the crowd, erected his trunk and threw his chain in the air, as in the manner of these animals when engaged with the enemy, and became so furious in defense of the criminal that, notwithstanding all the gentle arts made use of by the surrounding multitude, neither they nor even his mahout or driver, to whom he was fondly attached, and who was sent for to manage him, could prevail with him to give up the malefactor. The contest had continued for about three hours, when at length the Governor, hearing the strange account of it, came to the spot, and was so much pleased with the generous perseverance of the honest quadruped that he yielded to the elephant's interposition, and pardoned the criminal. The poor man, in an ecstasy of gratitude, testified his acknowledgments by kissing and embracing the proboscis of his kind benefactor, who was apparently so sensible of what had happened that, laying aside all his former violence, he became perfectly tame and gentle in an instant, and suffered his keeper to conduct him away without the smallest resistance.

## A Chinese Burial.

A China woman died on the 17th inst., at Sacramento, Cal., and her husband, being well provided with money, gave her what he considered a first-class funeral. The Sacramento *Union* describes the ceremonies: "About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the body, inclosed in a fine coffin, was placed on the sidewalk in front of her late residence, and by its side were arranged tables loaded with roast chicken, roast pig, boiled rice, candy, nuts, brandy, whisky, etc., sufficient in quantity to keep the spirit of the deceased from being hungry for a month. These articles and the coffin remained on the sidewalk until late the next forenoon, surrounded by paid mourners, who seemed to be carrying on a lively competition in the matter of giving full value for the money received. At the cemetery, after the coffin had been lowered, hired mourners and the two children of the deceased walked round the grave once, while the husband remained standing silently by. The vessels containing food were put in the grave at the head and foot of the coffin, followed by a small quantity of earth. Next to be put in were live chickens and ducks, and these were promptly covered with earth. The grave having been filled up, brandy and whisky were sprinkled over it in a liberal manner, while a pig's head, chicken, boiled rice, oranges, apples, nuts, candy, &c., were laid upon the mound. The ceremony being concluded, the Chinese returned home in their carriages, while some Chinese boys, who had been closely watching the proceedings, gathered up the fruit, candy, &c., and likewise left for home.

ROSEHILL CE[...]

The Restrictions In[...] View Declared [...]tutiona[...]

It Can Use All Its [...] Purpose[...]

Dissenting Opinio[...] Judge[...]

## ROSEHILL CEMETERY.

### The Restrictions Imposed by Lake View Declared Unconstitutional.

### It Can Use All Its Lands for Burial Purposes.

### Dissenting Opinion of Three Judges.

The following is the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court in the case of the Town of Lake View vs. The Rosehill Cemetery Company, and which has just been filed at Ottawa. It is written by Mr. Justice Scott:

This bill was filed by the Town of Lake View to restrain the Cemetery Company from using certain lands owned by it since 1860, for the burial of the dead, in violation of the act of the 29th of March, 1859.

The appellee was created a corporation by the act of the 11th of February, 1859, with power to acquire, hold, and use lands not exceeding 500 acres, in the Town of Lake View, for cemetery purposes. The Company was authorized by its charter to lay off and plat its grounds, to erect all necessary buildings, and do all other acts necessary to prepare them for the purposes intended. Its organization was completed, and a part of the lands purchased were inclosed and platted, and large sums of money have been expended in beautifying and preparing the grounds. The lands are situated near the lake shore, about seven miles north of the Court House in the City of Chicago, and three or four miles north of the northern city limits of the city. The Town of Lake View contains about 8,400 acres of land and 1,500 inhabitants, but there are few dwellings near the cemetery.

In 1867, the corporate authorities of the Town of Lake View passed an ordinance fixing the boundaries of the Rosehill Cemetery, and its provisions were re-enacted by the act of the Legislature approved the 20th of March, 1869.

The lands which are the subject of this litigation are situated outside of the limits, as fixed by the ordinance of the town and the act of the General Assembly, and it is made to appear by the charter of the Company, for cemetery purposes, as, by its charter previously granted, it was authorized to do.

The validity of the legislation restricting the Cemetery Company from enlarging its grounds to the original quantity, is the question to be considered.

While the appellee claims its charter is in the nature of a contract that the State cannot rescind or impair, it is conceded that the State has the power to control the use of the lands for burial purposes, so that its use may not injuriously affect the health of the community, but the right to prohibit the Company altogether from its use for the objects designated in the charter is denied.

On the part of the appellant it is not denied the charter of the appellee is a contract on the part of the State that the Company may exercise the powers and privileges enumerated in the act of the General Assembly; but it is insisted it must be understood to have been made with reference to the valid exercise of the rightful authority of the Government, and that the prohibition contained in the act is a proper exercise of the police power of the State, and the Legislature is the sole judge of the exigency when this power can be employed.

The decision turns upon the single question whether the restriction imposed upon the Company, as to the use of its lands, as authorized by its charter, is a proper exercise of the police power of the State.

Without reference to the definition given by lawyers and Courts, of what is termed the police power of the State, in its most comprehensive sense, in its application to the various relations of persons and property subjected to matters like the subject of this legislation, it may be assumed that it is a power co-extensive with self-protection, and is not inaptly termed "the law of overruling necessity." It may be said that inherent and primary power in the States which enables it to prohibit all things hurtful to the comfort, safety, and welfare of society. It may be exercised to control the use of property of corporations, as well as individuals. In this regard there can be no distinction that can be justly taken. So far as franchises of a corporation are public juris, it has always been held that the State may properly legislate touching them. Such legislation is limited only by that clause in the Constitution of the United States which forbids the passage of laws impairing the obligation of contracts, nor does it deprive such corporations of any of the substantial benefits intended to be conferred by the acts of incorporation. The G. & C. U. R. R. Company v. Loomis, 13 Ill., 548. Thorp v. Rutland & Burlington R. R. Company, 27 Vermont, 140.

Mr. Cooley, in his work on Constitutional Limitations, states the doctrine thus broadly: "All contracts, and all right, it is held, are subject to this power, and regulations which affect them may not only be established by the State, but must also be subject to changes, from time to time, which experience or the well-being of the community, as circumstances may change, or as experience demonstrates the necessity." Cooley on Limitations, 57.

As a general proposition, it is not disputed that the province of the law-making power to determine when the exigency exists calling into exercise this power. What are the subjects of its exercise is clearly a judicial question. There must necessarily be constitutional limitations upon this power, and it is essential that such regulations must have reference to the comfort, safety, or welfare of society; and, when applied to corporations, they must not be in conflict with any of the provisions of its charter. If it is not lawful, under the pretense of police regulations, to take from a corporation any of the essential rights and privileges conferred by its charter.

Potter's Dwarris on Statutes, 459.

Cooley on Const. Lim., 577.

Too right to control is essentially different, and rests on a different principle from the power to repeal, alter or amend charters of private corporations.

Burial places are indispensable. Convenient to the city of the living, a depository of the dead must be established and maintained. It concerns the public health, and, if such places were not prepared by private enterprise, it would be the duty of the State to act in the premises. Among the most beneficent acts of the Government is that legislation which fosters enterprises, and clothes an aggregate number of citizens with power to acquire and hold grounds that shall receive the remains of our dead. The sentiments of our better natures, and the civilization of the age, demand these "cities of the dead" shall be made attractive, and beautified by the ingenuity and the highest skill in landscape culture, the erection of costly monumental structures, and architectural adornings of elaborate design and workmanship. It is a part of the common history of this country, that in a few years, and even in a few months, the sentiments abound, they are so arranged. They attract hither, as to pleasant places, lovers of the beautiful in nature, as to groves and parks that have been adorned by the lavish expenditure of wealth, and the works of art of those most skilled in that department of labor. Such a place is very far from being a nuisance, per se, and the subject of absolute prohibition by legislative action. (The Town of Lake View v. Lots 43 et al., 44 Ill. 81.)

There is scarcely anything in nature but may be the instrument of mischief; and the burial of the dead may be so done as to be most injurious in its consequences to the people in the vicinage. But that is not the question in the case at bar. By this act of the General Assembly it was intended to prohibit, absolutely, the use of the ground by the Company, for burial purposes. The act of granting the charter was itself a legislative contract, that a cemetery for the dead, of the character and to the extent described, necessarily a nuisance, if the grounds were well selected, and interments made with proper care. That it might become so through misconduct, no one doubts. But the General Assembly has the right to pass laws to regulate interments, and to prevent injury to the health of the community, and notwithstanding the Company, in this instance, is exercising franchises conferred by the State, it is within legislative control in the exercise of the police power.

There are now eight cemeteries within the limits of the town of Lake View. The establishment of new ones may be the subject of prohibition, as is sought to be done by this act of the Legislature. That question is not involved, directly, in the decision of this case.

The evidence does not show there were any cemeteries within the limits of the town at the date of the Company's charter, or when it was organized. The power to establish and maintain a limited number of cemeteries in a given territory is a very different question from the right to establish an unprecedented number, that would cover the whole face of the country with burial places. The prohibition of the latter may be within the rightful exercise of the police power, and the other not. The one is an absolute necessity, and the other might impose unreasonable burdens on a single community.

In the case at bar, by the provisions of its charter, the Company was authorized to buy and hold land not exceeding a certain quantity, and to use it for cemetery purposes. This it can rightfully do, and, while the land is thus used, it is entitled to protection in the manner of its use so far as it may injuriously affect others, it cannot, under the pretense of making regulations, repeal its charter and revoke its franchises. To deprive the Company of any of the essential rights conferred by its charter.

The act of the Legislature does not profess to correct any abuses in the use of the property, but is an arbitrary prohibition of its use. In accordance with the provisions of the charter previously granted. Upon what principle can such a law be maintained, or what "overruling necessity" gave rise to its enactment? There is no pretense that the cemetery is conducted in a nuisance, or is in any way chargeable that the health or comfort of the people in the vicinity has been, or will be, affected, in the present, or even in the distant, future. If it can be maintained at all, it must be by some absolute power of the State to act in the premises, by taking the lands of the citizen for its purposes, and declaring the rights of property that shall receive the remains of our dead. The sentiments of our better natures, and the civilization of the age, demand these "cities of the dead" shall be made attractive, and beautified by the ingenuity and the highest skill in landscape culture, the erection of costly monumental structures, and architectural adornings of elaborate design and workmanship. It is a part of the common history of this country, that in a few years, and even in a few months, the sentiments abound, they are so arranged. They attract hither, as to pleasant places, lovers of the beautiful in nature, as to groves and parks that have been adorned by the lavish expenditure of wealth, and the works of art of those most skilled in that department of labor. Such a place is very far from being a nuisance, per se, and the subject of absolute prohibition by legislative action. (The Town of Lake View v. Lots 43 et al., 44 Ill. 81.)

There is scarcely anything in nature but may be the instrument of mischief; and the burial of the dead may be so done as to be most injurious in its consequences to the people in the vicinage. But that is not the question in the case at bar. By this act of the General Assembly it was intended to prohibit, absolutely, the use of the ground by the Company, for burial purposes. The act of granting the charter was itself a legislative contract, that a cemetery for the dead, of the character and to the extent described, necessarily a nuisance, if the grounds were well selected, and interments made with proper care. That it might become so through misconduct, no one doubts. But the General Assembly has the right to pass laws to regulate interments, and to prevent injury to the health of the community, and notwithstanding the Company, in this instance, is exercising franchises conferred by the State, it is within legislative control in the exercise of the police power.

There can be no question as to the power of the State

## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Clouds."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "As You Like It."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Romeo and Juliet." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Amy Stone "Cigarette, the Little Leopard of France."

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Readings by Prof. F. T. Russell.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Lecture by the Rev. E. H. Chapin. Subject: "Building and Being."

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALTHOUGH JUST OPENED, "THE WINDSOR," New York, is already widely known, and justly popular. Its sumptuous apartments and unsurpassed table, combined with the excellent management of Messrs. Hawk and Wetherbee, render this hotel a perfect palace of delight for all its patrons.

TO ONE AND ALL.—ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

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# The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, November 6, 1873.

Yesterday was the day upon which the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of this State were to determine what railroads they would proceed against for violation of the law. The Board met, but the decision will not be announced until to-day.

The case of Tweed, which was called for trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, under the Ring indictments, was brought to a sudden stand-still by an objection filed by the defendant against the Judge of the Court sitting in the case. The matter is now held under consultation.

A morning newspaper which devoted three weeks of earnest effort to prove that the Citizens' Union ticket was a TRIBUNE ticket, and one week to proving that it was not, has now got back to its first unassailable position, and is prepared to show that it was. The newspaper in question had better resume its profitable and entertaining discussion of the Bankrupt law, and leave the question, whether it was a TRIBUNE ticket or not, to be settled by future ages.

The Supreme Court of the State has just pronounced a decision which decides the action of the town authorities of Lake View, with reference to the Rosehill Cemetery Company, illegal. The town, by the passage of an ordinance to that effect, has heretofore limited the Company in the use of their own property to a tract of about 500 acres, in which they were allowed to make interments, the design of the ordinance being presumably to protect certain fancy property on the outskirts of the cemetery. The ordinance being decided illegal, the Company is at liberty henceforth to utilize their entire tract for burial purposes.

The great battle in the Canadian Parliament, between honesty on the one hand and corruption on the other, has resulted in a triumph for the former, owing to the determined manner in which the Opposition has struggled under the competent and energetic leadership of Alexander Mackenzie. Anticipating their defeat at the final vote, the Ministry has resigned, and the Governor-General has called upon Mr. Mackenzie to form a new Cabinet. The Macdonald Government has been in power since the establishment of the Dominion in 1869. The retiring Premier was first elected to Parliament in 1844. The first Cabinet in which he was a member resigned in 1850, and the Reformers held the reins of power until 1854. In that year he joined the Government as Attorney-General, which post he held until 1862. In that year, being defeated on the Militia bill, he and his colleagues resigned, and remained in opposition until 1864, when he again acceded to office as Attorney-General in the Tache Cabinet. On the death of Sir E. P. Tache, in 1865, he became Minister of Militia, which office he held until 1868, when he was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, and in 1869 became Premier of the Dominion Cabinet. The glaring scandal of the Canadian Pacific job, the election briberies, and the attempts, pending the present debate, to bribe members of the Opposition to support the Government, have been too much for it, and it has given away to a more honest Cabinet.

Later returns from the elections on Tuesday only serve to emphasize the Republican rout. In New York, the Democratic majority on the State ticket is probably about 10,000, but the Republicans have the Legislature by a small majority. In Massachusetts, Washburn, Republican, is elected by about 18,000 majority. The Democrats elect 11 members of the Senate and 60 members of the House. In Wisconsin, it is certain that the Reformers have carried their State ticket by at least 5,000 majority, and that they will have a very decided majority in the Assembly, the Senate being about equally divided. In Michigan, it will require the official count to settle the result of the Congressional election in the Fifth District. Both parties claim the victory, with the probabilities in favor of Comstock, Democratic. In Minnesota, Davis, Republican, is elected Governor by about 5,000 majority, but the Anti-Monopolists have elected their State Treasurer. In this State, the farmers have very generally carried the day. New Jersey retains a Republican majority in the Legislature, but considerably reduced. Virginia has elected Kemper, Conservative, for Governor, by about 15,000 majority. In Kansas, the farmers and labor-reformers will have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot. In Mississippi, Ames is elected Governor by 15,000 majority.

The Chicago produce markets were rather slow yesterday, and grain was weak. Mess pork was in fair demand, and steady, at $11.50 cash and $11.35@11.40 seller December. Lard was quiet and a shade easier, at 6¾c cash, and 6⅞@7c seller January. Meats were more active and easier, at 3¾c for shoulders, 5¾@5⅞c for short ribs, 5¾@6c for short clear, all boxed, seller December; and 6¼@6½c for green hams. Lake freights were less active and unchanged, at 7c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were inactive, and nominally easier, at 87½@88c per gallon. Flour was less active and unchanged. Wheat was dull and 1¾c lower, closing at 98c cash, and 98⅝c seller December. Corn was less active, and 1¼c lower, closing at 34½c cash, and 35⅝c seller December. Oats were more active, and ⅜c lower, closing at 27c cash, and 28c seller December. Rye was quiet and unchanged, at 61c. Barley was dull and weak, closing at $1.31 for No. 2. Hogs were fairly active at unchanged prices, sales making at $3.50@3.80. Cattle were dull, with sales at $1.60@5.40. Sheep were unchanged,—quoted at $2.75@4.00.

The failure of the California & Texas Construction Company to meet its obligations, the decline in American securities at London, and various rumors affecting railroad prospects, combined to produce a general shrinkage of all kinds of values in Wall street yesterday. Gold at one time touched 106⅝, the lowest point it has reached since 1862, and Vanderbilt's specialty, New York Central, dropped lower than it has at any other time since the panic commenced. The feeling was a very gloomy one, and the air was full of rumors. The fact that the paper of the California & Texas Construction Company was indorsed by Scott produced a doubt about the condition of his other roads. In addition to this, there was a general feeling of apprehension that the Pennsylvania Road would fail to meet its semi-annual dividend, and to increase the general feeling of insecurity, came the news of the meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia & Erie Road, which is under lease to the Pennsylvania Company, to protect their interests. Reports about the condition of the Reading & Philadelphia Railroad, and affecting the status of the Erie Road, were also freely circulated, and created a general feeling of apprehension, which shows its effect most unmistakably on the stock quotations. In general business circles, there are reports of failures in St. Louis and Iowa, and a feeling of distrust in Boston regarding several dry-goods houses in that city; while the news from the great manufacturing centres rehearses the same old story of discharges of workmen and reduction of wages.

### THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The Republican party is more completely blighted by the October and November elections than the Opposition was by those of last year, and for two reasons: (1) That the Republican party is essentially a party of the past, having no bond of union but the spoils of office, and (2) that it has now to contend with a financial crisis, against which the party in power has never yet, in the history of the country, been able to stand up. Those who fancy that the "off-year in politics" accounts for the actual defeat suffered by the party in Ohio, Wisconsin, California, and New York, and its practical defeat in Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, and Massachusetts, are completely blind to the significance of things going on around them. The off-year in politics has latterly been more disadvantageous to the Democracy than to the Republicans. There is no reason why a party holding all the Federal offices and three-fourths of the local offices, having a paid train-band in every school district and at least one paid organ in every county, should suffer proportionately heavier losses in the off-year than a party having no such extraneous and adventitious aid. The real truth of the matter was set forth in the dispatch which we published yesterday from Massachusetts, viz.:

> The feature of the election to-day is the revelation it makes of the weakness of party ties. The Independent tickets have been the popular ones everywhere, and no opportunity seems to have been lost for rebuking the trading politicians.

Those who think that these simultaneous Republican defeats are the symptoms of an off-year and not the first tokens of a revolution had better study the returns by localities, and they will find that the heaviest inroads have been made in precisely those places where the Republican party has hitherto been strongest,—in such counties as Kane, Kendall, and Bureau, in Illinois; such as Scott and Henry, in Iowa; such as Douglas, Kansas, and Racine, Wisconsin, to say nothing of the State of Massachusetts, which is strewn with local wrecks everywhere.

The first question which comes up is whether the decadence of the Republican party is likely to inure to the permanent advantage of the Democratic party. Two facts of apparently opposite character and tendency present themselves as an answer to this question. In the States of California, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Minnesota, the Democratic party has either formally disbanded, or informally merged itself into the Opposition, by whatever name it has been called. In California, the name "Independent" was adopted. In Iowa, it was called "Anti-Monopoly;" in Wisconsin, "Reform;" in Illinois, the phrase "Farmers' Movement" was, without any concert of action, chosen, although the vote shows that large numbers of people who are not farmers have joined it. While this state of facts exists in the West, extending as far as the Pacific Coast, we find that in Ohio, New York, and the East generally, no organization giving promise of effective resistance to the dominant party has existed, except the Democratic party. Consequently, the drift of sentiment adverse to the Republican party has floated to the Democracy, and has probably given them courage to suppose that they can carry the country in 1876 with the old name and organization. We do not believe they can do so, with the west end of the party in the tattered condition in which it now stands. The new party which has achieved such important results in the West has acquired just sufficient foretaste of victory to feel perfect confidence in future success on the basis of its existing organization. The Democrats, who have helped to achieve these preliminary successes, are too well satisfied with the results so far to desire a change of programme, while the Republicans who have contributed to the same effort will, if it becomes necessary to go back to any old party, go back to their own.

Fortunately, there is plenty of time for preparing the groundwork of the next Presidential campaign. Fortunately, too, politicians will have very little influence in preparing it. All this will be done by events. The country is in a transition state, and very queer things will be likely to happen without the agency of anybody in particular. The financial crisis will run its coulter inexorably through rotten political parties, and it behooves every man in public life who thinketh he standeth to take heed lest he fall.

### THE SUNDAY QUESTION IN CITY POLITICS.

It is fortunate that the majority of the "People's Party" has been large enough to leave no doubt as to the condition of the public mind in Chicago on the main issue involved. Had the result been a mere scratch, a bare majority on either side, it might have been necessary to try conclusions on the same issue again. The enormous majority rolled up by the "People's" candidates is conclusive at once of the impossibility and inexpediency of attempting, in a large city of a conglomerate and cosmopolitan population, to put a straight jacket, as regards personal and social habits, upon the people. There is one point on which both the victors and the vanquished now agree: It was the impress left by the Committee of Seventy upon the public mind which accounts for the result that has astonished both parties. It was their formal and repeated demand that all the people who live in Chicago should conform to their ideas of Sunday observance that led to the resentment so emphatically expressed at the polls on Tuesday. In the light of a 10,000 majority for Mr. Colvin, it would be both foolish and unjust to maintain that he has been elected by the vicious and dangerous classes alone. It would be an admission that these classes are in a large majority in Chicago, which is sufficiently disproved by the quiet and orderly condition of the city, particularly noticeable on election-day. The vote of 30,000 citizens for the People's ticket was a protest against the misguided effort to impose a certain regime for the first day of the week without regard to diverse traditions, customs, or personal habits. The vote of last Tuesday must have convinced all intelligent people that such a regime is utterly impracticable, and that the attempt to enforce it in large communities is both undesirable and impracticable.

Behind this unsuccessful effort to break up the social customs of a large community was a suspicion that the Committee of Seventy, and the people they represented, looked forward in the future to a suppression of the use of stimulants altogether. Their opponents believed that they discerned the doctrine of prohibition as their ultimate design, and certainly recognized an indiscriminate and uncompromising warfare against all spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors alike, so far as they went. The Committee of Seventy refused to admit that there was any distinction between wine and beer on one side, and brandy and whisky on the other, utterly regardless of the organic differences in their composition. All alcohol is poison, they say, and 5½ per cent of it is just as bad in principle as 57 per cent. This is not true in chemistry any more than it is in politics or government. We have referred before to the report of the State Board of Health in Massachusetts on the use of intoxicating drinks. This report is a valuable analytical document, whether stimulants are regarded from a sanitary, moral, or social point of view. It is there held broadly that the love of stimulants is one of the strongest of the human instincts, and cannot be annihilated, but only regulated by law when it encroaches upon the rights of others. The ground is taken that the cause of temperance can be best promoted by encouraging the use of beer and light wines. The theory is entirely reasonable that, if these beverages can be made to displace the stronger alcoholic drinks, to that extent will the vices consequent upon intemperance be diminished. There is physical and moral truth in this, susceptible of demonstration by science, experience, and daily comparisons. The Committee of Seventy refused to recognize this, and insisted upon their crusade against all or nothing. In spite of all concessions and compromises, the spirit of forcible Sabbatarianism and coercive temperance was recognized by the multitude as the issue, and this spirit was voted down with such emphasis as to leave not the remotest doubt of the sentiment of the people.

THE TRIBUNE was conscious of all this before the election, and it endeavored to modify the issue to accord with common sense, scientific demonstration, and the experience of other communities. Its counsels did not prevail, and it was constrained at last to support the ticket which, in its judgment, best represented the taxpayers of the community. The result will not have been without avail if it shall teach certain extremists and impracticables never again to force these issues upon the people.

As for Mr. Colvin and the gentlemen who have been elected with him, it is their duty to regard their election in the light by which we have defined it,—as a popular protest against intolerance, and not as the indorsement of license. The German element, which was the most prominent in securing the result, consists mainly of orderly and peaceable citizens. It is now certain also that a large number of conservative and respectable American-born citizens voted with them. We believe that a large majority of the voters are in favor of good government. Mr. Colvin is a man whose personal integrity has never been questioned in a residence here of about twenty years. He has a severe task before him, whatever policy he may pursue, since he has not only to fear the disorderly crowd to whom, in part, he owes his election, but financial difficulties of the gravest character. If his administration shall prove to be honorable, straightforward, and guided by good counsels, there is no danger that the late issue of intolerance vs. liberality will ever be made again in Chicago. He must keep in view that he is Mayor of the whole city and not of any one class.

### TREASURY MANAGEMENT.

The recent exposure of the illegal loan of $100,000 by the Treasury to Jay Cooke's broken bank, without security, and the complacency with which the proceeding is regarded in official circles, serves to recall other flagrant violations of law by the Treasury Department, which have been permitted to pass without any attempt to hold the guilty persons to accountability.

Two years ago, the Secretary of the Treasury, without authority of law and against the express prohibitions of law, farmed out to Jay Cooke & Co. the job of exchanging certain 5 per cent bonds for 6 per cents. The consideration or profit of this job to the persons comprising the Syndicate was the issue of some $130,000,000 of bonds in duplicate for three months, the Government paying to the Syndicate interest on both sets of bonds for that time, the extra interest amounting to over $1,900,000. This was clearly unauthorized by law; the Secretary was expressly prohibited by the funding law of 1870 from increasing the bonded debt, and he was by the same act limited to an expenditure of one-half of 1 per cent for making the exchange. That willful violation of law was defended by the Secretary on the ground that the end justified the means, and a servile majority in the House of Representatives accepted the excuse as a sufficient defense.

A year or more ago, certain banks in New York got into trouble from lending their money to stock-gamblers, and forthwith they sent to Washington, and somebody in the Treasury Department abused the powers and trust reposed in him by immediately selling a large amount of gold, the proceeds of which, in currency, were deposited with these banks. As this was insufficient, the Treasury issued several millions of new greenbacks, in lieu of those taken up and canceled by Secretary McCulloch in 1867, and deposited these in the same banks. Here was a case of the Treasury Department lending public money to certain banks to ease the money market just before the election. To carry out this programme there was resort to a reissue of canceled notes, an offense as grave and as inexcusable as the reissue of paid and canceled bonds. The Committee of the Senate investigated this offense, and pronounced it a most dangerous precedent, and an unauthorized assumption of power. The House of Representatives declined to take cognizance of the act of the Secretary.

The President for some time had a secret contract with Baez, the usurping Executive of San Domingo, whereby that Republic was to be purchased by the United States, Baez in the meantime to be paid $150,000 a year in gold. Congress refusing to make any appropriation of money for that purpose, somebody in the Government found a way to draw the money out of the Treasury and forward it to the conspirator in San Domingo. Another job was the expenditure last year of $75,000, without any appropriation from Congress, for the purchase of certain alleged Confederate papers, the same being intended to be used, and being actually used, as electioneering documents. This job was not a more disgraceful nor dishonest usurpation of power than drawing $120,000 of money from the Treasury on the requisition of the Marshal of North Carolina, ostensibly for judicial purposes, but notoriously to insure a Republican majority at the August election in 1872.

These are but a few of the "irregularities" which have characterized the administration of the Treasury Department of late years. They have been marked with all the essentials of official turpitude; usurpation of power; exercise of prohibited powers; the loaning of public money and credit to persons and corporations; the illegal expenditure of money not appropriated; and the use of money lawfully appropriated for other and illegitimate and corrupt purposes.

The country has the right to assume that officers charged with the custody and administration of public moneys will not permit them to be employed for unofficial and unlawful purposes without some consideration; and any consideration thus received must, of necessity, be corrupt. While all these official transgressions have been notorious, there has been no effort made to arrest them nor to hold the offenders to responsibility. The majority of the two Houses of Congress have had their time occupied in trying and whitewashing their own political associates, accused and convicted of bribery and other misdemeanors. Whenever committees have been appointed to investigate, they have addressed themselves to the task of denying the facts, and certifying to the good character of the official. The toleration shown to one offense has invited others, and the Syndicate pillage of $1,900,000 has since been repeated on a larger scale. The offense of reissuing old and canceled evidences of indebtedness, which ought to have been punished at the time, has been repeated, and the Secretary, accepting the past failure to punish as a license to do it again, now ostentatiously issues these notes at his discretion. Thus we go on; day after day some additional barrier for the protection of the public against the weakness, ignorance, and corruption of officials is thrown down, and the Treasury Department is becoming so loose and so reckless in its management, that in time we may look for an explosion that will astound the country. There is no safety in allowing any officer to obey or disregard the law at his discretion. There should be a strict adherence to law always, and any violation of it should be followed by the immediate dismissal of the officer, or, if that remedy is not applied, the representatives of the people should exercise their power of impeachment. The deliberate act of Secretary Richardson depositing $100,000 with the Jay Cooke bank at Washington, without security, would never have been committed had previous violations of law been punished. Congress cannot overlook this act, and, on its meeting, should he not be sooner dismissed, he should be impeached. If there is to be any respect for law, or any official responsibility anywhere, the punishment of the violators of law must begin.

## NOTES OF THE ELECTIONS.

The total vote in Chicago for Mayor is 47,311, against 42,853 for President last year, and 39,800 for President in 1868.

—The vote of Milwaukee for Governor:

| 1873. | | 1871. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taylor, Reform | 8,623 | Doolittle, Dem | 4,263 |
| Washburn, Rep | 2,275 | Washburn, Rep | 2,898 |

—The City of Janesville, whose former representative in the Wisconsin Legislature was the author of the so-called Graham Prohibitory Liquor law, now elects John Winans to the Legislature, pledged to a repeal of the law. The majority for Winans (Democrat) is 107, and for Gov. Washburn (Republican) 41.

—We quote from Brother Harlan's Washington *Chronicle*:

> The Worcester *Press* says that the time is coming when Massachusetts will be counted reliably Democratic. It is very unreliable in that direction at present, and has been for years past. It is safe to say that it will be so for years to come, the *Press* to the contrary notwithstanding.

Answer: The vote of Worcester:

| *Governor*, '73. | | *President*, '72. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gaston, Dem | 3,780 | Greeley | 2,147 |
| Washburn, Rep | 2,162 | Grant | 4,366 |

—The vote of Boston (the home of Gaston) is:

| 1873. | | 1872. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gaston, Dem | 9,114 | Greeley | 10,407 |
| Washburn, Rep | 7,726 | Grant | 15,767 |

—The four counties of Western Massachusetts (the home of Washburn) voted as follows:

| 1873. | | 1872. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gaston, Dem | 10,762 | Greeley | 10,129 |
| Washburn, Rep | 12,771 | Grant | 21,645 |

—Two years ago Buffalo elected Loran L. Lewis (Republican) to the New York Senate by 1,845 majority over William G. Fargo. This year, John Ganson (Democrat) is elected by 1,200 over Lewis. The Rochester district, two years ago, sent a Republican to the Senate by 1,640 majority over Jarvis Lord, and this year sends Lord (Democrat) by 3,000.

—The prevailing tendency among Republicans, this year, is manifested even in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., which drops off half its Republican majority. And yet, the voters of St. Lawrence didn't do so in the "off year" that followed President Grant's first election.

—The City of Racine furnished the last Democratic candidate (Doolittle) for Governor of Wisconsin in 1871, and this year the Republican candidate (Baker) for Lieutenant-Governor. Republican majority in 1871, 87; anti-Republican majority in 1873, 144.

—Gov. Washburn's home, City of LaCrosse, Wis., gave him 14 majority in 1871, and this year 231 majority. This was for compliment. But the city also elected John McDonald, anti-Washburn, to the Legislature by 100. This was for business.

—We are pleased to observe in the good old Albany *Evening Journal* of Monday so much complacency as is expressed herein:

> Republicans! the skies are bright. The reports from all parts of the State continue of a favorable and cheering character. The Republican canvass and estimate gives us the State, and there is every reason to believe we shall do better even than the canvass. As an illustration, the canvass puts a certain county 500 against us. But our own informatoin from the most intelligent and reliable sources is that it will be 500 the other way. And that is a sample of other cases.

If, now, the *Journal* had only named that county! But it's too late, and we may never know.

—The Fifth Michigan (Grand Rapids) District elected Wilder D. Foster, Republican, to Congress, last year, by 10,609 majority. This year, a vacancy having been caused by death, the district elects Charles C. Comstock, a Democrat! by 200 majority. Why is this thus, even in an "off year?"

—The Keokuk *Gate City*, whose editor holds office under Grant, confesses that U. S. Grant would *not* have been an available candidate, this year. And something else the *Gate City* says, which we quote as paragraphed in the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*:

> The Keokuk *Gate City*, in whose office the absurd and foolish bolting plank of the Republican State platform had its origin, proposes now to introduce another principle, namely, that the party shall be pecuniarily responsible for any steals, losses, defalcations, embezzlements, etc., that may be perpetrated or occur under the administration of any of the officers elected by it! That paper does not indicate the exact manner in which it would have this done, but it would probably make every person who voted for Republican candidates sign a bond for a faithful performance of the duties imposed upon each. With such a condition precedent what a rush there would be to vote the Republican ticket!

—If the Conservatives carry Virginia, as they probably will, there will be a war of the giants over that Senatorship. Gov. Walker, ex-Senator R. M. T. Hunter, and A. H. H. Stuart are after it hot-foot—to say nothing of lesser political Anakim.—*Springfield Republican*.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Suit Against the Chief of Police of St. Louis in the Interests of a Disreputable Woman.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 5.—The Carnivan case has been proceeding for two days in the Court of Criminal Correction, and is attracting a good deal of public attention. It is a suit for damages for false imprisonment against McDonough, Chief of Police, by Mrs. Carnivan, wife of a hack-driver. The circumstances are as follows: Carnivan and the Chief live on opposite sides of Myrtle street. One evening in the early part of the summer, two women in a carriage drove up to the door of Carnivan's house and went in. Two or three hours afterward, the Chief came home, and arrested Mrs. Carnivan for disorderly conduct said to have occurred when the women called. She was taken to the station-house and confined with female thieves and prostitutes until morning. The Police Commissioners suspended the Chief for several weeks for transcending his duty, no breach of peace having been proved; and Mrs. Carnivan now comes upon him for damages, through the courts. She has herself been on the stand for two days, and the testimony has been of the most piquant description. A large number of spectators have been constantly in attendance. The defense tried to justify the Chief's conduct by showing that Mrs. Carnivan a year or two ago, was a woman of the town, and so registered. The prosecution acknowledged the fact, but claimed that this had nothing to do with the case, and they were sustained in their position by the Court. The Court also ruled out testimony in regard to Mrs. Carnivan's present conduct and the character of her evening visitors. The prosecuting witness appeared in the witness-box, modestly attired in black, and affecting a certain saintliness of look and bearing. Occasionally the old fire would blaze out, and she would give answers that startled Judge, jury, and spectators. She is good-looking and intelligent. Details of a certain visit to Chicago and a stoppage at the Sherman House were excluded from the evidence. An air of romance is given to the case by the existence of a husband, whom Mrs. Carnivan thought dead when she espoused her present lord. Every approach to the Enoch Arden business was, however, estopped by the Court.

### United States Circuit and District Courts in Iowa.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DESMOINES, Iowa, Nov. 5.—The United States Circuit and District Courts adjourned to-day. In the District there were six criminal trials and two convictions, each case being for a violation of the Revenue laws. In the Circuit Court there there 213 cases continued, 126 judgments were entered, and 30 cases were dismissed.

## RELIGIOUS.

### National Lutheran Sunday-School Convention.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BUCYRUS, Nov. 5.—The preliminary prayer-meeting of the National Lutheran Sunday-School Convention was held last evening, and an able sermon preached by the Rev. J. B. Helwig, of Dayton, Ohio—subject, "The value and importance of Sunday-School Conventions." At 9 o'clock this morning, the Convention was duly organized by the election of the Rev. Jno. W. Goodlin, of York, Pa., as President; Mr. J. H. Emminger, of Mansfield, Secretary, and the Rev. S. B. Barnes, of Wheeling, W. Va., Treasurer. A number of questions pertaining to Sunday-School work were earnestly discussed, and the spirit of the meeting was very animated. This evening, the Rev. Dr. Conrad, of Philadelphia, addressed an immense audience on the subject of the religious training of the young. There were over 100 delegates in attendance.

## THE INDIANS.

### Choctaw Indians on a Railroad Excursion.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 5.—The Choctaw Legislature and their friends recount many incidents of pleasure on their trip over the M., K. & T. R. R. At Sedalia they received the courtesies and attentions of the citizens, visited the general office of the Company, and were welcomed by General Manager Stevens, were shown through the office of the Company, and afterward taken through the machine-shops. After a pleasant drive through the city, they started for Booneville, Mo., on a special train, to accept the hospitalities of that city, tendered them by the Mayor and citizens. A concert was gotten up for their entertainment, and speeches made by Col. Leflore, and other prominent Choctaw Indians. Resolutions of thanks were passed to the General Manager of the M., K. & T. Railroad for his kindness in giving them an opportunity to enjoy and see so much of advancing civilization. The party leave to-night for Parsons and home, and their visit cannot fail of much good to them and their country.

## OBITUARY.

### Mrs. L. L. Stanton.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 5.—Mrs. L. L. Stanton, mother of the late Edwin M. Stanton, died to-day, after a short illness, at the residence of her daughter in New Brighton, Beaver County, aged 80 years.

### The Right Rev. John Early.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—The Right Rev. John Early, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church South, died to-day at Lynchburg, aged 88 years.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### The Omaha Races.

OMAHA, Nov. 5.—The first race at the Driving Park this afternoon was a trot, best three in five, for horses that had never beaten 2:50. The entries were Rutland Boy, Gray Billy, and sorrel Frank. The first heat was won by Gray Billy in 2:51¾; the second by Rutland Boy in 2:50¾; the third by Gray Billy in 2:51½; the fourth and fifth heats by Rutland Boy in 2:51 and 2:52¾.

The horse Davy Crocket won the half-mile running race in two heats, each in 58 seconds. The other contestants were Vivi, Rambler, and Sly.

## OVERLAND TRADE.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 5.—Among the freight East to-day were 44 cars tea, four of silk, and two of [illegible].

## CANADA.

### The Triumph of the Right.

### The Macdonald Ministry Resign on the Eve of a Division.

### Alexander Mackenzie Ordered to Form a New Cabinet.

### The Composition of the New Cabinet Foreshadowed.

### Great Rejoicing Throughout Canada.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

THE CRISIS CULMINATES.

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—The great political crisis has at length culminated in the overthrow of corruption. The Government yesterday was overshadowed with certain defeat. It had a following greatly demoralized under the expose of Blake; the sentiment of an outraged and indignant people cried out for the erasure of a standing blot on the fair fame of their country; and to all this was added the exposure of unblushing attempts at bribery which had been brought under the cognizance of the House. Sir John and his associates, at the last moment, when the Commons was about to record its condemnation of their policy, placed their resignations in the hands of His Excellency, and withdrew from the position of his advisors and keepers of their country's trust.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

This afternoon, after the House had assembled, and when a division was momentarily expected to be recorded, Sir John asked permission to make a statement, which was, in effect, that feeling that he had lost the confidence of the House, he had this morning placed the resignation of the Ministry in the hands of the Governor-General; and that His Excellency had received the same; and, further, that Alexander Mackenzie, leader of the Opposition, had been sent for to form a new Cabinet.

A BRIEF RECESS.

The House consequently adjourned, and no action was taken on the bribery case before the House or on any other business.

MACKENZIE AS PREMIER.

It is understood that Mackenzie has accepted and is now forming his Cabinet, which is expected to be announced in the course of a day or two. The country hails the announcement with joy, though no public demonstrations are noted. There is stated to be a strong bond of union existing among the followers of Mackenzie, and it is believed that his majority in the House will be large. Many former Ministerialists rejoice at their escape from the degradation of condoning the Government's corruption

DODGE,

who at the last moment came to render succor to the Government, and eulogized them to the highest point, has added the last stroke to his inconsistency, inasmuch as he violated his pledges that he would not again appear in the House. It is particularly mentioned as worthy of note that Sir John's announcement to the House was received in dead silence by the Opposition—an exhibition of moderation and self-control in the moment of victory which was highly commendable.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 5.—On the House assembling this afternoon, Sir John A. Macdonald announced that the Ministry had tendered their resignations, which had been accepted by the Governor General, and that Mackenzie had been sent for to form a new Government. He then moved that the House adjourn till to-morrow, and the proceedings came to a close.

THE NEW CABINET.

It is rumored that the following members will constitute the new Cabinet: Alexander Mackenzie, Mr. Macdonald, of Glengary; Mr. Cartwright and Senator Christie, from Ontario; the Hons. Dorion and Holton, Mr. Fournier, from Quebec; Mr. Smith, of Westfork; Mr. Burpee, of St. John, from New Brunswick; Mr. Dilleam and Mr. Coffin, from Nova Scotia, and Mr. Laird, from Prince Edward's Island. It is definitely settled that there shall be only four Ministers from Ontario, and it is not quite certain that the Hon. Dorion will take office, as he is spoken of in connection with a Lower Canada Judgeship.

At 9 p. m. it was learned that Laird, of Prince Edward's Island, will not have a seat in the Cabinet, but that Mr. Young, of Waterloo, will be taken in. It is probable that Mr. Mackenzie will not take a department, but will be President of the Council and First Minister only. Mr. Blake will not take office.

## MEMPHIS.

### Departure of Yellow Fever Nurses—The Cicalla Forgery Case—Mortuary.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The nurses in the employ of the Odd Fellows were escorted to the depot this morning, on their departure to their homes in New Orleans, by the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and members of the press, in a procession. Nearly the entire membership of both orders participated.

MORTUARY.

The report for twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m., shows yellow fever deaths, 4; other causes, 3. The weather is cloudy, with a moderate temperature.

THE CICALLA CASE.

At the meeting of the City Council to-day, Chairman Cicalla, of the Board of Aldermen, asked that a committee be appointed to investigate the charges against him of imposing on the Citizens' Relief Commissary.

Mayor Johnson regretted that Ald. Cicalla had assumed the duties of Mayor during his illness, thereby enabling him (Cicalla) to inflict a foul slander on the character of the City of Memphis, and invited the attention of the Board of Aldermen to his case. He hoped they would deal promptly in his case, imposing such punishment as the magnitude of the offense deserves.

THE MEMPHIS INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

opens on the 18th inst. to hold till the 18th of December.

RELIEF.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The total amount raised for the Memphis relief fund in Brooklyn yesterday was $1,908.25.

## CASUALTIES.

### Marine Losses.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—A Bay City special of to-day says the tow of the propeller Prairie State, which was broken up on Lake Huron recently and subsequently returned to Port Huron, was broken up again off Ausable yesterday, while en route to this point. The propeller and her tow were struck by a gale on Monday. The propeller hung on to the barges until 4:30 a. m. yesterday, when they broke adrift. The barge Ryan was seen by the steamer Sherman, off Harrisville last night, but the barges Poland and Northern Light are not heard from.

The schooner Lambert went ashore at Hysteria Island; the schooner Stranger on the mainland at Fair Haven; the schooner Bural at Big Creek; and the sail-boat Carpenter at Quanicasse. The latter got off Monday, but the others are all ashore yet. The crafts all went ashore in the gale of last week. Considerable damage was done to the docks at Caseville, and some lumber was washed away.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—A private dispatch to W. B. Hibbard to-day contained the following particulars in relation to the wreck of the steamer City of Toledo: "We have got the freight off, and are stripping her of furniture. Will get a steam-pump aboard this afternoon. Last night was a bad one for the steamer. She is full of water aft." A later dispatch says: "All the goods and furniture have been taken off; the boat's upper-works are in bad shape." On receipt of this dispatch the Government steamer Andrew Johnson started out from this port to pull off the steamer if possible.

### A Steamer on Fire in Lake Ontario.

BOWMANVILLE, Ont., Nov. 5.—A steamer was seen to be on fire a few miles off Point Darlington at 6 o'clock to-night, and continued to burn until the vessel was apparently consumed, the burning hulk drifting out in the lake. No particulars have been received, but all the available boats at this port have gone to the rescue. A tug was seen going to the burning steamer from Newcastle.

### Killed by a Falling Rock.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LASALLE, Nov. 5.—A miner named Pat Heffern, in the employ of the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company, in this city, was instantly killed at 11 o'clock to-day by the falling of a rock from the roof of the mine in which he was at work. He leaves a wife and four children.

### Nine Persons Drowned.

CAPE VINCENT, Nov. 5.—Yesterday afternoon nine fishermen, whose names have not yet been ascertained, were drowned from a sail-boat off Simcoe Island, in St. Lawrence River. Three of the party were Seth Green's men, engaged in collecting fish spawn.

### Died of Lockjaw.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 5.—John Luster, a young German mechanic, of this city, died of lockjaw yesterday, from having run a nail into his foot three weeks ago.

### Two Children Burned to Death.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 5.—Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, the house of Henry Metz, a German, living in the town of Eden, LaSalle County, was burned, together with two children.

### Killed by a Fall.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Thomas M. Kearney, laborer on the new Lindell Hotel, fell from the sixth story to the basement of that building to-day. He was instantly killed.

## CRIME.

### New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—While the Rev. Mr. West was walking down Broadway, he was accosted by a young man who said that he had drawn a prize in a lottery; that he was in the habit of giving a portion of his winnings to the church, and asked the clergyman to accompany him to the lottery office to get the cash. The Rev. Mr. West was willing, and they entered a saloon, where the clergyman participated in a little game of bunko. He lost $75, and, concluding that he had been swindled, caused the arrest of the alleged owner of the saloon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—James Lennon has made a confession that his father-in-law, Patrick Gilligan, shot Philip Reid Howard, at South Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, and implying that the act was done in self-defense.

William M. Tweed appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, and, when his case was called, ex-Judge Fullerton said that before any proceedings were taken he should hand in a paper to which the associate counsel for the prisoner had agreed. The paper is understood to be a protest against Judge Davis presiding at the trial, and when read by him seemed to excite his surprise and indignation. He characterized the paper as extraordinary, and part of it untruthful, but declined to point out any particular passage as objectionable. Mr. Bartlett, of the counsel for the defense, then said that if Judge Davis was a saint from Heaven they would take the same course. A recess was then taken, in order that Judge Davis might consult his associates.

After the recess, Judge Davis announced that he should take no action on the untruthful and extraordinary paper presented by Tweed's counsel, and ordered the case to proceed, sharply checking Graham and Bartlett, who desired to argue the point. After examining a juror and electing him, and when examining a second one, Tweed's counsel claimed that, as under the new law the Court was acting as a trier of jurors, should take the oath formerly prescribed for triers. Judge Davis stated that it was no new thing for a Judge to be a trier. Counsel contended against the Judge, but without any decision on this novel point the Court adjourned till to-morrow. It is understood that the paper contains a protest of the counsel against Judge Davis presiding, on the grounds that he is prejudiced against accused since the last trial, and also that he is personally hostile to him.

### Escape of Jail Prisoners.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 5.—At Lewiston, Fulton County, this afternoon, seven prisoners escaped from the County Jail by boring through the ceiling in a stone cell. None have been taken. The Deputy Sheriff and posse are in hot pursuit of the escaped ones.

### Man Shot and Fatally Wounded Near Richmond, Ind.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 5.—One Vick, residing eight miles southeast of the city, had an altercation with his uncle, Mat Peters, and deliberately shot him. Vick is now in jail, charged with shooting with intent to kill. The physician is of the opinion that the wound is fatal.

### The Prize-Fighter Looney Held to Appear.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ALTON, Nov. 5.—Jack Looney, of prize-fighting notoriety, appeared at Edwardsville to-day and gave $2,500 bonds for his appearance at the next March term of the Criminal Court.

### Murder at Bunker Hill, Ill.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 5.—A difficulty occurred at Bunker Hill to-day between two negroes, which resulted in one of them being shot and instantly killed. The cause assigned for the deed was jealousy.

### Murder at East St. Louis, Ill.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 5.—Isaac McKay, a brother of Maj. James McKay, of this city, was shot and killed at East St. Louis yesterday in an election difficulty. His remains passed through here last night, and were taken to Petersburg, Menard County, Ill., for burial.

### The Udderzook Case.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 5.—At the adjournment of the Court to-night it was evident that the case of Udderzook was hopeless. Able counsel for the defense have nothing to bring forward to combat in any way the awful array against him. Mr. Whitney left the case on Friday. A movement is on foot to-night to get Jane Udderzook to advise her son to confess all he knows, and trust to the mercy of the Court. Mrs. Udderzook had an interview with the counsel of the insurance company, when the exact state of affairs was laid before her, showing the light in which all parties in the insurance and homicide cases stand, and that the only hope her son could have was in making a clean breast of it. Her determination may have the effect to wring a confession from the prisoner. Otherwise the defense will go over.

### Found Dead.

*Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

McGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 3.—A man whose name is unknown landed from the steamer Minnesota, last night, at Lansing, Ia., and was found dead in his room at the Union House this morning. It is thought he poisoned himself.

At the same place and house, a man named Butler, from Dayton, O., was found dead in his room this morning. He had been sick considerably of late, and was intoxicated the night before.

### Unpleasant Developments About the Jackson County (Ia.) Safe-Robbery.

*From the Dubuque Herald, Nov. 4.*

Since the occurrence of the Jackson County safe-robbery at Andrew, three weeks and more ago, and since the Board of Supervisors met and began to investigate the affair, the County Treasurer, James Bryan, has been industriously engaged overhauling the accounts of his office, at the solicitations of his friends and the Board. His labors were finished and his balances struck on Monday, we are reliably informed, and will be officially announced in Andrew to-day. The result is that the deficiency as shown by the books and vouchers in his office amounts to $41,280, which he insists was stolen in the robbery. Before he began his scrutiny of the books he estimated the deficiency from $12,000 to $15,000, then he raised his estimate to $20,000, and now in conclusion the figures climb beyond the worst expectation. A profound feeling of gloom prevails at Andrew, Maquoketa, Bellevue, and every part of Jackson County at this denouement. An expert has been appointed to revise the books and the Treasurer's office, who will begin his duties on the first of January, and it is feared he will discover a still worse condition of affairs. It is also said that Bryant's bondsmen cannot be held for the full amount of the deficit. Several of these are men of no financial credit and cannot pay anything, while others of the ten, who are abundantly able to meet the demand singly, escape it by a clause in the bond which provides that each bondsman can only be held to pay $4,000.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Arrived—Steamship [illegible], from Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Steamship [illegible], from New York, has arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 5.—Arrived—[illegible], from New York.

## ELECTIONS.

(*Continued from the First Page.*)

chusetts give Washburn, for Governor, 70,775 votes, and Gaston 57,912. Eleven Democrats are elected to the Senate and sixty to the House. Pierce is chosen to Congress with no organized opposition.

### NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Police Commissioners still delay the returns of yesterday's voting, and although we know to a certainty who is elected, it is not known what is the actual majority of the Democrats in the county, and as the contest in the State is very close, the general result may yet be affected. Nothing so bold and clumsy in the manipulation of votes has ever been attempted here before. Few have any doubt that only the summary action of the Tammany Hall delegates and the candidates whose elections were involved prevented the police from falsifying returns, so as to defeat two Democratic candidates for the Senate. Tammany Hall appointed delegates on the Committee of Safety to watch the vote, and John Cox, candidate for Senator in the Fourth District, with a body of friends, went before the Police Commissioners and threatened to indict them if he was robbed of his election, as he declared they intended to do, if allowed. His friends remained to watch the vote. In the same way, Ledwith's friends, by close watching, secured his return by a small majority. One of the districts in which Ledwith ran is controlled by James O'Brien, Custom-House Agent, and the returns from it were kept back until to-day at noon, in the hope of altering them so as to defeat Ledwith. The Custom-House Republicans recognize and perhaps exaggerate the necessity of keeping control of the Senate and Assembly. The Senate is very close, and a Senator or two is of most vital importance to their schemes this winter. In Kings County the Democratic State ticket has a majority of less than 4,500, and in New York it is not more than 20,000. This renders the result in the State extremely doubtful and only to be known after careful count.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—11:45 p. m.—Later returns put the majority of Wilers, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, at 32,000 for this city and county. This will put the result of the State beyond any doubt in favor of the Democracy.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The *World* claims the election of fifteen Democratic and seventeen Republican Senators, and also of sixty-three Democratic and sixty-five Republican Assemblymen in this State. The only question about the State ticket is the amount of the Democratic majority. The *Times* says it is slight, and the *World* claims 15,000.

The *Commercial* (Republican) concedes the election of the Democratic State ticket by 10,000 majority.

Kings County and Brooklyn City complete give 3,972 Democratic majority for the State ticket, elect both Democratic Senators, five Democratic and four Republican Assemblymen, and the entire Democratic city and county ticket. Grier's majority is 3,972. The Democrats also have the majority on the Board of Aldermen.

The Albany *Evening Journal* claims that nineteen Republicans, twelve Democrats, and one Independent Republican are elected to the Senate. It puts Thompson in the Twenty-third District and Woodworth in the Twenty-sixth, as elected, although both are in doubt. It says the returns for Assemblymen are so incomplete that its table may be changed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—11 p. m.—The total vote on the State ticket in this city is 101,995; Democratic majority, 19,810 on Secretary of State, which is used as a test vote.

The vote on Westchester has been unanimous in both counties, so that the union of the two sections is virtually decided.

The returns from every county in the State indicate a clear majority of 10,725. The total Republican majority from thirty-seven counties was 38,200, and the Democratic majority from twenty-three counties was 48,550. These returns, however, are not complete. A curious feature of the county vote was, that some old Democratic counties, which had always cast a solid Democratic vote, went Republican by comparatively large majorities, and vice versa.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—11:30 p. m.—Conner's majority for Sheriff in the City and County of New York is 28,858; Walsh, for County Clerk, 14,124; Lawrence, for the Supreme Court, 16,884; Donahue, do., 17,784, all Tammany. The Apollo Hall vote has made no show anywhere.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Midnight.—Associated Press returns to-night place the city delegation to the Assembly 14 Tammany, 6 Republican, and 1 Apollo Hall; 4 Democratic Senators, and 1 Republican. Sunset Cox's majority for Congress in James Brooks' old district is 7,029. The count is not yet complete at the police headquarters. At least the totals cannot yet be obtained.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The *Evening Post* heads its leader "The Lessons of the Elections," and says "If the elections of yesterday had been confined to the State of New York, we should ascribe the defeat of the Republicans to very serious errors committed by office-holding managers here, who have cared more to secure the success of their particular friends than to establish the party on an enduring basis of principle; but the reports from other States bring us results of very much the same character, and show that a common cause is to be sought for the effect. Everywhere we think the evidence goes to prove that there has been no real gain in Democratic strength, but that the prodigious falling off in that of the Republican powers has not been a negative so much as a positive one, owing to apathy and dissatisfaction on the part of the friends of the Administration rather than a determined opposition and design of revolt. A large number of the people who have expected a more decided and vigorous policy on the questions of pressing interest have been disappointed, and have hauled themselves out of the fight in order to watch what is going to be done, and to hold themselves ready to join that body of combatants who are the best fitted to deal with the affairs of the country in their actual position and circumstances."

The *Express* is jubilant, and calls it a "political revolution." It says: "The state of New York is again Democratic, and the County of New York is also Democratic, and both results, we trust, will prove to the advantage of the people of the State, of the city, and the whole country. The vote of Tuesday is everywhere a censure upon the Federal Administration, and no other construction can be put upon it."

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Postmaster-General Creswell is not altogether pleased, it is said, with the result of the election in his native State of Maryland, where he hoped a majority of Radicals would be elected to the next Legislature, before which he proposed being a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Hamilton, whose term expires in 1875. Mr. Richardson, Secretary of the Navy, who had greater personal interests at stake in the election in New Jersey than any other member of the Administration, has reason to be better satisfied with the result in his State than has his Maryland colleague in the Cabinet. Robeson's friends are confident that he will be elected to the United States Senate, in place of the Democratic incumbent, Stockton, whose successor is to be chosen by the newly-elected Legislature of New Jersey.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—From the latest returns it is estimated that the Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Democrats, 23; Republicans, 3. House—Democrats, 68; Republicans, 15; Democratic majority on joint ballot, 73.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 5.—The majority in the State for Woodward, Democratic candidate for Comptroller, is estimated at 30,000.

## SPRINGFIELD.

**Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in Consultation with the Railroad Commission—Grain Inspector Harper's Bond—Account of the State Treasury.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 5.—The members of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission are holding a conference to-day relative to the institution of suits against certain railroad corporations for violation of the State law. There are present beside the Commissioners and Secretary McLaughlin, Attorney-General Edsall, the Hon. R. M. Benjamin, of Bloomington, and the Hon. J. M. Bailey, of Freeport, special counsel for the Commissioners. The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Chairman of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, has been during the day with the Commissioners. He is here for the purpose of studying the workings of our Railroad [illegible]

GRAIN INSPECTOR HARPER'S BOND.

Some time since your correspondent stated on the best of authority that two of the sureties on the bond of William H. Harper, Grain Inspector, the Hon. John P. Middlecoff and the Hon. [illegible] sioners that they would not remain on the bond any longer; that, in consequence, Harper had been requested to procure additional bondsmen. The statement was denied, and the Secretary of the Railroad Commission given as the authority for the denial. Mr. Harper this morning furnished his new bond signed by William Harper, Sr., R. G. Ingersoll, John M. Rountree, S. P. Hopkins, and C. B. Farwell, which was approved by the Commission. Neither Middlecoff or Starr are on the new bond, and this would seem to confirm the statement of THE TRIBUNE. Indeed, my authority for the original statement was one of the gentlemen who decides to get off the bond.

THE STATE TREASURY.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasury for the month of October:

| RECEIPTS. | |
|---|---|
| Revenue Fund | $273,466.93 |
| School Fund | 62,822.81 |
| Interest Fund | 14,609.45 |
| Illinois River Improvement Fund | 100,000.00 |
| Canal Redemption Fund | 21,999.77 |
| Local Bond Interest Fund | 57,270.30 |
| Total | $524,141.26 |
| **DISBURSEMENTS.** | |
| Revenue Fund | $177,813.51 |
| School Fund | 454.66 |
| Local Bond Fund | 133.69 |
| Total | $178,401.86 |

## JOSEPH ARCH.

**He is Received by the Workingmen of Boston—Phillips, Butler, Sumner, and Banks Give Him a Greeting—Some Speeches About Specie Payment.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The working people of this city gave Joseph Arch, the great English Labor-Reformer, a rousing reception in Faneuil Hall to-night, and attended in such force as to pack the old cradle as it has not been packed since the great war meetings. Wendell Phillips presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Phillips, Gen. Chamberlain, the old candidate of the Labor Reformers of this State for Governor, Mr. Arch, Gen. B. F. Butler, and others, and letters were read from Senator Sumner and Gen. N. P. Banks. Mr. Phillips expressed his delight at the gathering, and said he was glad that the workingmen of two continents should clasp hands in Faneuil Hall—a pledge of perpetual peace better than any award of Geneva.

The pet topic of the speakers was the specie basis. They all opposed it. Gen. Butler advocated a return to a specie basis whenever it could be done so that nobody would be seriously hurt; to return now would be drive down wages, and to bear heavily on the debtor who created his debt on a currency basis.

The letters of Senator Sumner and Gen. Banks gently referred to Mr. Arch's mission as a good one, Mr. Sumner saying that he could safely tell the workingmen of Europe that here was their paradise, and here was room for all.

## MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

**Dedication of a New Building Yesterday Evening—Distinguished Visitors Present.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 5.—The University of Michigan to-night dedicated its new hall, which has for three years been under the process of erection, with J. S. Jennison, of Chicago, as architect. The auditorium, the largest in the State, was filled with a vast multitude. Gov. Bagley, President Angell, the University Senate, and the invited guests occupied the platform. The Hon. George Willard read a paper giving an account of the cost of the hall. Nearly $500,000 has been expended on the grounds, of which over $100,000 are for the new building. Dr. Bethune Duffield, of Detroit, followed with an address. His warning against the trial of any dangerous experiments (referring to the forcible introduction of the Homeopathic Professors) was loudly cheered. President A. D. White, of Cornell University, formerly occupying the Executive Chair here, next spoke. Upon coming forward he was greeted with loud and long-continued applause. He sharply reviewed President Elliot's paper against a National university, and took the ground that the State and National Governments should financially support popular education. The new hall is a very elegant building, an honor to the State educational system.

## THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

**A Story Well Stuck-to by a St. Louis Newspaper—Further Concerning the Scheme for Overrunning the Northern Provinces with Railroad Laborers.**

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—The *Times* has a letter from Chihuahua, dated Oct. 10, which, among other things, corroborates the main points of the statement telegraphed from here about three weeks ago concerning a project to conquer and annex the Northern States of Mexico to the United States by forming into an army the laborers on Tom Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad after they are discharged on the completion of that work. The letter further states that the belief in this project has become general and has unsettled feeling in Chihuahua; that the agents of Scott and his associates have been traversing that State in every direction, during the past year, collecting information and making topographical reconnoissances.

It is charged that the recent disturbance in Sonora can be traced directly to an American operator. A knowledge of this scheme is said to have been divulged by an ex-Confederate officer, sent to Chihuahua as agent of the New Orleans League, to organize a branch here, while on a drunken spree.

## FIRES.

**Chair Factory of the Milwaukee House of Correction Burned.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—The chair factory of the House of Correction took fire early this evening, and was partially destroyed. Owing to the distance from the city and from the water supply, the firemen could effect but little in the way of saving the works. The building was damaged about $6,000; the machinery, $4,000, and stock on the different floors about $1,000. The building and machinery were partially insured. This chair factory was partially destroyed last winter.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—The chair factory at the House of Correction, belonging to the County of Milwaukee, burned to-night. The loss is estimated at between $30,000 and $35,000.

**At Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Loss, $5,000.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 5.—A fire at 4 p. m. to-day, nearly destroyed N. B. Brown's knitting factory, damaging the building and machinery from $3,000 to $5,000; no insurance.

**At Harrisburg, Pa.**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 5.—Singerlais' printing-house was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. From 200 to 300 persons were employed in the upper stories, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that many of them had to leap from the second-story. The walls fell to the ground, and nothing was saved.

The *State Journal* office, in the same building, was also destroyed. Singerlais' loss is $100,000, with no insurance. The fire spread to three frame buildings and several stables, and the Lochiel House was somewhat damaged. A falling wall struck a brick house on the opposite side of the street, damaging it seriously.

**In Montreal.**

MONTREAL, Nov. 5.—Blouir's planing and saw-mill, in this city, was entirely burned last night. Estimated loss, $30,000; trifling insurance.

## KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,073; shipments, 1,852. The feeling is improved. Good through Texans are in active demand, packers buying more freely. Sales of through Texan steers were made at $1.80@2.20; wintered do, $2.25; through Texan cows, $1.12½; 1 and 2-year old Texan steers, av 591 lbs, at $1.50.

HOGS—A better demand from packers exists at $3.12½@3.13½. Some were contracted for at $3.25.

## THE ALLEN-HOGAN FIGHT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 5.—Hogan arrived here to-night. It is now confidently believed that the fight with Allen will come off near this city; but the matter is hushed up and only talked about among the "fancy." The fight will probably take place on a sand-bar up the river, between Missouri and Kansas.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—Evening—Cotton steadier; middling upland, 8⅝d; Orleans, 9d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,300 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 33s 9d. Lard, 39s 9d. [illegible]

## FOREIGN.

**Reopening of the French Assembly.**

**Address by President MacMahon.**

**"The Country Needs a Strong and Durable Executive."**

**The Right Move to Prolong MacMahon's Term Ten Years.**

**Motion for a Plebiscitum in January.**

**Reported Resignation of the Ministry.**

**Capture of the Privateer Virginius by a Spanish Gunboat.**

**Great Rejoicings in Cuba.**

### FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—At the Bazaine trial to-day, Count Palikao, Napoleon's last Minister, testified in regard to his acts while in office. He admitted that he received in Paris a dispatch from Marshal Bazaine. He did not notify MacMahon of it, as he believed the Marshal was already aware of its contents.

OPENING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly met to-day at Versailles. President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly, which was read shortly after the reopening. The message begins with congratulations on the liberation of the territory and the maintenance of order, and continues as follows:

"Europe is assured that we are firmly resolved to preserve the peace. Therefore without fear she sees us resume the possession of our territory. The Administration has always acted in a conservative spirit, which animates the great majority of the Assembly, from which I shall never depart. The agitation of the public mind has redoubled in intensity as the period of your reassembling approached, because it was requisite to discuss constitutional laws which necessarily involve the question of the form of government. I have neither to intervene in these discussions nor to forestall your sovereign decision, but merely to confine the former within legal limits, and provide that the latter should be respected. Your power, therefore, is intact. Nothing can impede its exercise. Perhaps, however, you may think that in the present situation, with party feeling so strong, the establishment of any definitive form of government presents serious difficulties, and that it would be more prudent to maintain the existing institutions. If so, permit me, elected to an honor which I did not seek, to tell you frankly my opinion: To thoroughly insure public peace, the Government absolutely lacks two things, essential conditions of efficiency: it has neither sufficient vitality nor authority. It can do nothing durable if the rights of the Government are daily questioned, with its powers liable to be changed at any moment. It can secure peace to-day, but not safely to-morrow. Great undertakings are impossible. Industry languishes. We are unable to restore that confidence abroad which is necessary to the restoration of the greatness of the nation. The Government lacks authority, for it is unable even to obtain obedience from its own agents or to repress excesses of journals which are corrupting the public mind. You will consider these dangers, and create a strong, durable executive, which can energetically defend society."

The Deputies of the Right warmly cheered the message. The Right moved that executive power be conferred on Marshal MacMahon for ten years; that he continue to maintain the present form of Government until the Constitution is voted, and that a committee of thirty be appointed to examine bills.

Baron Eschasseriand moved that the people be called upon to decide on the 4th of January, 1874, whether a Republican or Imperial form of government shall be adopted. The Baron demanded that his motion be declared urgent. He said that the country was unable to await the account of a long discussion on the constitution of bills.

The Duke de Broglie, on the part of the Government, supported the demand for urgency.

Dufaure said the Assembly, at its last session, had ordered that bills organizing the executive and legislative powers should be discussed within a month after the recess. Notwithstanding this, the Government now supported a motion which proposed to deal separately with these subjects, and thereby postpone the question. The message of the Executive expressed a general desire for the adoption of a definite Government, but yet advised a continuance of the present precarious regime. He concluded by moving that all motions, together with the constitutional bills, be referred to the same Committee.

Roscher said he could only vote for the urgency of the proposition when referred to one committee.

After further debate the motion of the Right was declared urgent by a large majority.

The declaration of urgency for the motion of Eschasseriand was demanded, and was supported by Thiers and the Left, but it was defeated.

Grevy, in a speech supporting Dufaure's motion, denied the right of the Assembly to confer on the Government a longer term of power than it possessed itself. He expressed the belief that the Right really wished to defer the consideration of the constitutional bills indefinitely.

Gourmard declared that he was sincere in his intention of bringing them to discussion.

Dufaure's motion was rejected by a vote of 362 to 348.

LONDON, Nov. 6—5:30 a. m.—A special telegram from Paris to the London *Times* says the French Ministry have resigned, reserving, however, the right of reconstruction.

### WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—The steamer Virginius was captured, with all on board, by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, off Rio Jama, on the 1st ult. She had 170 passengers and crew, who, with the vessel and cargo, have been brought to Cartagena de Cuba. Proceedings will be immediately commenced against the prisoners.

The following particulars of the capture have been received from Santiago. The Tornado, which had been searching for her since her attempted landing on the south coast of the island, came in sight of her at 2:30 p. m. on the 31st, and immediately gave chase. The fillibuster put on all steam and made for Jamaica, hoping to find refuge in British waters. In her flight she threw overboard several several horses and used portions of her cargo for fuel, but the Tornado caught up with her at 10 p. m., near the Jamaica coast, and she surrendered with all on board, not one of whom escaped. Among the prisoners are the well-known insurgent Chief, Bambetta, who was reported killed a few days ago, a brother of Cespedes, son of Quesada, Senor Jesus del Sol and other important personages. The prisoners have all been brought before a competent tribunal at Santiago, and are now being tried as pirates. There is great rejoicing in Havana over the news. The streets and houses are decorated with national colors, and subscriptions are being raised for a testimonial to the officers and crew of the Tornado.

*Legalidad*, the leading organ of the Republican party here, to-day publishes a letter addressed to Capt. Gen. Goulettilas, protesting against the attack of the Conservative press.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—There was a riot in Portadown, Ulster, Ireland, yesterday, growing out of a Guy Fawkes celebration. The police had a fight with the Orangemen, and several persons were wounded on both sides.

### SPAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Madrid dispatches report that the Spanish Government has advices from Mavilla of the capture, by a Spanish war steamer, in those waters, of two German merchantmen, having on board, as a part of their cargo, 200 rifles, intended to be sold to Malay pirates. The news has created an excited feeling in Government circles at Madrid.

BAYONNE, Nov. 5.—Gen. Loma, Republican commander, was defeated by the Carlists in an engagement on Sunday last.

### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—The sessions of the Reichsrath were opened this morning by the Emperor [illegible] its reference to foreign powers. It contained no other matter of general interest.

### GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—In the elections which have just been held for Deputies to the Prussian Diet, the Liberals gain twenty seats.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—In the recent election in Prussia the Liberals have gained 50 members.

## AMUSEMENTS.

"CLOUDS" AT HOOLEY'S.

There was not a large audience at Hooley's Theatre last evening for some reason, certainly not the fault of manager or company, for we very much doubt if a better piece or one more evenly acted has been put upon the stage at this delightful theatre. Certainly no piece was ever mounted with such realistic effect, or with so evident a desire to leave nothing lacking. The first "set" has never been equaled upon any stage in this city, and full credit should be given the management for it. The scenery in the other act is all appropriate and fully bears out the intention of the management as exhibited in the first. Theatre-goers little know what they are missing by their absence from Hooley's during the present week.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Neilson is drawing good, though not by any means overflowing, houses in her charming part of *Rosalind*. To-night will be the last opportunity to see this beautiful lady in the part, as *Juliet* is announced for to-morrow night. Her support is good, generally, and the audience is kept in that unusually difficult and always desirable humor in which everything good is warmly received, and some things which are not quite so deserving generously condoned. Those who have not seen Miss Neilson in this part should not fail to do so.

THE OTHER THEATRES.

Miss Amy Stone, a pretty and versatile lady, is playing a protean part at the Globe in a sensational drama entitled "Cigarette," which gives her the opportunity to appear in five different characters. Besides the attractions of the drama, Miss Stone displays a fine figure to advantage, which is always effective in drawing.

At the Academy of Music the Vokes Family are doing an immense business, and curing dyspepsia by the wholesale. Such genuine laughter is seldom indulged in. Their engagement ends on Saturday. By all means go and see them.

THE APOLLO CLUB REHEARSAL.

The first rehearsal of the sopranos and altos only, who will hereafter co-operate with the Apollo Club for the study of the music to be performed with the Thomas Orchestra, will take place this evening at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Club, No. 15 Superior Block, on Clark street, opposite the old Court-House.

THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB

will give two concerts in this city, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Union; the first to-morrow evening at the Union Park Congregational Church; and the second on Saturday evening in the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirty-first street.

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION.

The Chicago Musical Union, which has hitherto met at the Clark Street First M. E. Church, will meet in future in the lecture room of the Indiana Avenue M. E. Church, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, on Friday evenings at half-past 7 o'clock. All interested in music are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

The following is the programme of music to be performed by the Star Orchestra, composed of members of the Great Western Light Guard Band at Chapin's lecture to-night:

Overture concerto........Storr
*Star Orchestra.*
Grand Fantasia—"Lovely Dreams"........Hamm
*Star Orchestra.*
Waltz—"Artist Life"........Strauss
*Star Orchestra.*
Lecture—"Building and Being"........E. H. Chapin

## VALLEY NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

The Valley National Bank of St. Louis at present occupies a more prominent position than any other financial institution of that city, owing to the honorable way in which it has been managed since its organization, and especially during the recent panic. A large amount of its stock is held by country bankers, and from its organization it has had not only an enormous line of city deposits, but also a very extensive and profitable country business. At a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 30th of last June, a dividend of 5 per cent, free of all tax, was declared, and made payable on the 1st of the following month, and on the latter date Messrs. Josiah Hunt, H. H. Curtis, and James H. Waugh, who had been appointed a Committee of Directors to examine the bank, handed in their report. They carefully counted the cash on hand, and compared the bills and notes discounted with the ledger's balances, and found everything correct. They were also satisfied as to the soundness of the paper in the possession of the bank. A comparative statement of the condition of the bank, made at the same time, showed that the resources were $1,669,-696.59 as compared with $1,196,384.06 in the previous year, and the liabilities $1,669,-696.59 as compared with $1,196,384.06 in the previous year. Since then the country has suffered from a panic, and all the St. Louis banks were obliged to suspend. Up to the date of suspension, the Valley National Bank met all demands upon it, including currency orders in full; and since the suspension, only in very few instances were customers requested to curtail their orders for currency. In the last few days preceding the suspension, it shipped in currency to the country $490,000, and up to the date of resumption it paid over $900,000 of its deposits—still retaining to itself a perfect ability and willingness, if necessary, to pay out every dollar it owes. The Valley National begs a continuance of public favor.

## CITY ITEMS.

Emmett Culbreth, a notorious swindler, was arrested yesterday afternoon upon two charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, and that of forgery. The complainants are F. F. Brown, Alfred J. Cox, and R. G. Owing. As usual, Culbreth protests innocence of the charges. He will be examined before Banyon this morning.

Officer M. Kirch, Star 39, stationed at the office of the American District Telegraph Company, arrested a young thief in the act of robbing the money-drawer at Masters' billiard room, 122 Clark street, on last evening.

Dr. Powell yesterday extracted the bullet from the head of Daniel Munn, the young man who was shot by Patrick Doyle at the corner of Randolph and Market streets a few weeks ago. Munn is believed to be out of danger.

A man named W. S. Scribner was arrested by Officer Henry Smith yesterday, upon the charge of attempting to pass counterfeit money in a saloon on West Randolph street. He will be examined before Commissioner Hoyne this morning.

## NOT GUILTY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 5.—Collector D. H. B. Long, United States Revenue Collector of the Fifth District of this State, who was arrested a day or two ago on a charge of embezzlement, was taken before United States Commissioner Scott yesterday, and the case dismissed by order of Attorney Botsford.

## JOURNALISM.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The price of the entire *Age* newspaper establishment is set at $100,000.

## PUGILISTIC.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Ben Hogan, the pugilist, accompanied by Billy Carroll and Mike Ganley, left to-night for Omaha, where he will finish training.

**"Accidents Will Happen."**

Mr. John B. Watkins, Superintendent Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Clinton, Ia., who was killed by the collision at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Oct. 30, had obtained $5,000 accident insurance in the Travelers', of Hartford, only two weeks previous to his death. J. H. Nolan, General Agent, 84 LaSalle street.

**An Offer Never Before Made.**

We have decided to close out some 300 choice trimmed hats and imported patterns at from $3 to $10, heretofore sold from $7 to $30. Ladies in suburban towns can order, and satisfaction be guaranteed them, if age and complexion are given. D. Webster & Co., 270 and 272 Wabash avenue.

**All Cash.**

The Public Library of Kentucky offers only cash gifts, and proposes to pay them by checks on the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank on the day of presentation, and without discount. For full particulars see [illegible]

## RAILROAD AND MARINE NEWS.

**The Dakota Southern Line—Its Progress and Prospects.**

**The Heavy Gale of Monday—How It Affected Shipping.**

The Dakota Southern Railroad is no longer an imaginary enterprise, but a substantial, fully-equipped line of sixty-two miles, running from Sioux City to Yankton, D. T., crossing the Big Sioux, Vermilion, and Jim Rivers, and passing through one of the finest agricultural sections of the West. All the funds needed for building and equipping the road were furnished by Charles G. and J. H. Wicker and J. S. Meckling, of Chicago, excepting a few bonds voted by Yankton County. Since the completion of the road, several small villages like Elk Point, Vermilion, and others along the line of the road have become good-sized towns. There were 12,000,000 tons of freight transported over the road during the month of September, of which 375 car-loads were wheat, 343 coming to Chicago. All the troops for the Yellowstone expedition and 25,000,000 pounds of Government freight were also transported over the road during last summer, and the passenger receipts amounted to about $6,000 per month.

The road connects with the Illinois Central, the Sioux City, the Pacific, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroads. Mr. J. S. Meckling, the Superintendent of the road, is a hard-working man, and spares no trouble or expense in looking to the comfort and safety of the passengers. To all passenger trains palace cars are attached with Miller's improved platforms, and all other improvements. This road will eventually, without doubt, become a very valuable piece of property, especially as it is the intention of the projectors to ultimately extend it to the Black Hills, where coal, gold, and other valuable minerals abound in large quantities. The country through which it runs is being rapidly settled by a good class of emigrants, most of them well-to-do Germans. The wealthy Russian Menonities who have lately emigrated to this country have settled along the line of this road, and more are expected to arrive in a short time and will make their home in Yankton County and the valley of the Jim River.

The lawsuit of the "County of Yankton" v. "the Dakota Southern Railroad Company, Charles G. Wicker, Joel H. Wicker, and Jonas S. Meckling, doing business under the firm and style of Wicker, Meckling & Co." came to a satisfactory conclusion last week. The suit arose from a misunderstanding in regard to the location of the depot buildings and car-shops at Yankton. The Company has agreed to locate the machine-shops of the Company there, and erect all necessary depot and other buildings, and they bound themselves to complete the improvements within eighteen months, and to expend thereon not less than $50,000, though it is believed the Company will make these improvements within half the allotted time, and that the expenditures in this direction will reach fully $75,000. Thus, while the war is satisfactorily settled to the Railroad Company, Yankton will speedily secure business advantages which she would otherwise have lost.

THE GALE MONDAY.

Although the storms on the lakes have been unusually scarce for this season of the year for the last two or three weeks, yet seamen arriving in this harbor yesterday and to-day report encountering the severest gale of the season last Monday night. The wind blew from the southwest, and consequently the most damage was done on the east shore, and, strange to say, the sky was as clear as a crystal, and not a cloud could be observed anywhere. Almost every vessel arriving in port shows signs of the blow, by torn sails and disarranged rigging. Of the vessels severely damaged, the steam-barge Annie Laurie broke her shaft, and was brought into harbor by the steam-barge George Dunbar. The schooner J. Decotas broke her chain, and got ashore at Sturgeon Bay.

The schooner Dunbar was run into by the schooner Minerva, near Muskegon, and the main rigging and jibs of both the vessels damaged.

The schooner Irondale lost her jibboom by being run into by the schooner Sunrise while being towed up the river.

The schooner Kate L. Bruce has foundered off Manitou, and the schooner J. Hazard Hartzell off Ahnepee.

The schooner Illinois, of Chicago, has been beached three miles from Bailey's Harbor. She went broadside on, and is badly damaged.

The schooner Monsoon, of this city went on the beach at Grand Haven. The crew saved themselves, though the breakers were terrific.

The schooner Anabella Chambers was wrecked on the western point of the island at Toronto, Lake Ontario. Capt. Edwards was rescued from the rigging nearly exhausted, and having the dead body of his son in his arms. One sailor, named Young, was washed overboard and drowned.

A dispatch received yesterday states that the schooner Mary Collins, reported ashore, has been got off, and is now at Menominee, loading lumber for this port.

The steamer Young America, of the Northern Transportation Company's Line, which went ashore at Yates' Landing a few days ago, has been abandoned for the winter. She lies in a good position, and in the spring she may be saved.

Capt. Johnson, of the schooner J. Weber, who arrived here yesterday, reports that during the terrific gale on the lake on Monday night he passed a yawl in which were four men signaling for assistance, but on account of the storm was unable to go to their rescue. It is not known to what vessel these men belonged, or whether they have been picked up since or have perished.

Capt. David Trotter, the commander of the steamship Amazon, ashore on Lake Michigan, arrived at Detroit on Monday evening, per steamer Marine City, to obtain assistance for the release of his vessel. The loss of the Amazon was caused by a terrible storm from the northeast, accompanied with a blinding snow. She had two vessels in tow, one of which, the C. B. Jones, parted her tow-line, and sailed on in advance. The steamer slacked her speed so as not to lose sight of her until daylight, when it was intended to pick her up again. The storm increased in violence, and for a time their lights were invisible to each other, but all of a sudden appeared to the steamer, when it was feared she had got on shore. The steamer, to avert a like disaster, attempted to haul off, but was caught in the breakers and was soon broadside on the beach on the west point of the North Manitou. The prospect of the Amazon's recovery is attended with some uncertainty. She is one of the finest steamships on the lakes, upwards of 1,400 tons burden, and her loss would be much regretted. The steamer Magnet will return with Capt. Trotter to get her off if possible.

**A New Development in the Erie Management—Jay Gould and Certain Newspapers Charged With Conspiracy.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Erie Railway issued a circular to-day, dated Oct. 31, charging the old management with conspiring with clerks to obtain the accounts of the Company for publication. The clerks have confessed. It is understood that Jay Gould is the person referred to, and that the New York *Times* has used the accounts from time to time to injure the Company at the instigation of Jay Gould. It distracts attention from itself by charging the *Tribune* to be in the interest of Jay Gould. The antagonism of the *Times* to the Erie Railway accounts for the frequent attacks of the *World* on its editor. S. L. M. Barlow, Counsel of Erie, is supposed to instigate these articles, which excite great ridicule here.

**The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, not interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad, was held to-day in the Merchants' Exchange, and resolved that a committee of seven be appointed to take any steps which they may deem best to secure the interests of the stockholders, either by getting the lessees to give up their lease, or by effecting a compromise to the mutual advantage of the lessors and lessees, or by resorting to legal action, if they deem it best; reporting first to an adjourned meeting to be called by the said Committee.

**Grand Traverse & Cedar Rapids.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Nov. 5.—The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad is now completed to Little Traverse Bay, which is 189 miles north of Grand Rapids, and 60 miles south of the Straits of Mackinaw. Mixed trains will run over this part of the road for the present. Next summer will complete the gap between the Bay and Straits, and intersect the Northern Pacific.

**Railroad Appointment.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—George H. Burrows, formerly General Superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Middle Division New York Central, having resigned his former position to accept the latter.

**The Railroad Troubles in Tennessee.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The block of freight business on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad still continues. No freight has been moved for five days. The mail trains are running regularly. This evening Congressman Thornberg meets the employes, and will endeavor to effect an adjustment of the trouble. The Company remains firm, and no disturbances have occurred as yet.

## INSTALLING A PASTOR.

**Grace Presbyterian Church and Its Congregation Formally Placed Under the Care of the Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely—Interesting Exercises—Sermons by Prof. Swing and the Rev. Arthur Mitchell.**

The installation of the Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely in the pastorate of Grace Presbyterian Church took place yesterday evening at the church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues, in the south part of the city. The weather was so delightful as to leave no excuse for staying away, and consequently the church was crowded even before the opening exercises.

It will be remembered that this is not only a new congregation, but a new church building, having been dedicated in the latter part of July, at which time a description of it was given in THE TRIBUNE. The pastor, the Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely, was formerly a lawyer in Sacramento, but left the law to study theology, and entered the ministry in 1859, being called to a church in Headsburg, Cal., where he remained eight years. Thence he went to the First Presbyterian Church at Stockton, Cal., and there remained until called here.

The services were opened with singing by the choir of the psalm, "Oh! Come Let us Sing Unto the Lord," followed by reading of the Scriptures by Prof. Swing. The congregation then sang a hymn, and Prof. Swing offered prayer, which was followed by another sacred melody sung by the choir.

Prof. Swing then delivered the sermon of installation, from the text, "It shall sit as a refiner, as a purifier of silver," in which he referred to the refining and reforming power of Christianity upon the morals and customs of the world. He expressed the sentiment that nowhere could be found a course of more practical commonsense and beneficial teaching for every-day use than that in the Old and New Testaments. Mrs. Jamison declared that Christianity was a most beautiful formula of civilization, and nowhere could be found a more perfect definition of the true gentleman than St. Paul's. Prejudice was the broadest and blackest cloud that had ever overcast the sky of life. The first duty of every young man was to strip his mind of all prejudice against the Word of God. This prejudice in the minds of men arose partly from the natural depravity of man, and partly from the accidental history of certain phases of Christianity, such as the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the treatment of Jews and other non-believers. But, setting aside these accidental occurrences under the guise of Christianity, the teachings of Christ in themselves were nearer perfection than the human mind has been capable of originating. In its theory, therefore, Christianity had been a reformer and refiner of the world.

The Professor then went on to show that, in fact as well as in theory, Christianity had been a great reformer. He accused rationalism of being impractical, and only beautiful because never applied in the affairs of the world. The theories of rationalists looked very attractive, since they had always been too indolent to attempt to influence the action of the external world, and stood so far aloof as never to soil their garments with the impurities of active strife. Rationalism failed not from a mistaken impulse, but from want of any impulse at all. Comparing August Compte or John Stuart Mill with St. Paul, we had the representatives of ideal and practical reform. The theories of the Bible vivified by the spirit of Christ—this was reform.

After congregational singing, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Patterson, propounded the usual constitutional questions to the pastor and the congregation; these being affirmatively answered, the Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely was declared the pastor of the church. Mr. Mitchell then made the address to the pastor, quoting briefly from Paul's second epistle to Timothy, and giving some advice to govern the pastor in his future ministry.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's address the Rev. L. H. Reid delived the charge to the people. He congratulated the church upon its situation, its prospects for the future, its wisdom in the choice of a pastor, and its good sense in not burdening itself with a costly building, which would keep them a long time in debt.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell delivered a long and fervent prayer, and the services closed with the Benediction by the pastor, previous to which a collection was taken up for the Board of Foreign Missions.

## A MUTTON MILLIONAIRE.

**The Pastoral Prince of New Mexico—Something of the Woolen Wealth of the Sunny Southwest—Mutton-Chops and Warm Clothing for the World.**

*From the Kansas City Times.*

Senor P. C. Armijo, of the great sheep and wool-raising firm of Armijo & Baca, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, was in Kansas City yesterday on his way home from New York. This gentleman represents more pastoral wealth than any other individual in the Western States, and may justly be termed a mutton millionaire, since his wealth in sheep, mutton, and wool is almost beyond correct estimation.

With a view to giving our readers some slight idea of the extent to which wool-raising is carried on in New Mexico, a condensation of an interview held between this gentleman and a reporter for this paper is given below:

Mr. P. C. Armijo is justly entitled to the modest title of the largest sheep-raiser of America. His father's herds roam over a range of 300 miles square of territory, and in numbers are beyond human count. In appearance Mr. Armijo is quite juvenile; he wears no beard, dresses modestly, wears his hair closely trimmed. His complexion is as fair as though raised in the far East, instead of in the sunny plains of New Mexico, and while no one would fail to detect in his olive skin and brilliant black eyes his Castilian parentage, he would be the last person selected from a crowd as the young pastoral prince of New Mexico.

The Armijos are one of the wealthiest families in Bernalillo County, New Mexico. They have been engaged in the raising of sheep and wool for exportation East for several generations past. They are unable to estimate their herds accurately, but a rough guess aggregates the actual number at something over 500,000. Years ago, when Kansas City was the shipping and trading point between New Mexico and the East, Mr. Armijo, Sr., used to ship his thousands of fleeces from this city by river to St. Louis. At that time Mr. P. C. Armijo, Jr., became connected with the house of Chick & Co., of this city, and, after a thorough commercial education, joined his family in their pastoral pursuits beyond the Rio Grande, to which he intends to devote his life hereafter. It seems almost incredible for people living east of the great plains to realize the vast extent and innumerable herds of sheep raised yearly in the mild, dry climate of New Mexico. Three families claim nearly 2,000,000 head of sheep, which are scattered over a range of country more than 300 miles square.

In reply to a question as to whether the Indians troubled their immense herds, he replied: "We are not troubled by Indian depredations to any serious extent. The Indians are troublesome at times, but we scarcely ever miss what they drive off or slaughter. They seldom kill our flocks wantonly, and only take for food when they pass one of our herds." He related an incident, in 1855, when the Apaches and Navajoes drove off 35,000 head at one raid, and thought that not less than 30,000 head had been stolen by Indians since then. The Indians drove off about half that number between 1861 and 1865. "But," said Mr. Armijo, "we hardly miss them."

The Mexican sheep-raiser generally handles his herds in small flocks of about 3,000 head. Each of these herds are under the personal superintendence of a major-domo or overseer, who is assisted by shepherds, for whom the sheep have a fond affection. At night these immense flocks collect close together around their shepherds, and sleep peacefully, guarded by well-trained dogs.

These shepherds are paid from $10 to $15 per month the year round, the overseer about $25 per month. These herds roam at will over the boundless dry plains of New Mexico, without shelter all the year through. They require no feeding, the short nutritious *gramma* grass, peculiar to New Mexico, affording good pasturage in winter as well as summer.

The Mexican sheep is smaller than American sheep, but are more healthy and hardy. They clip about two pounds of wool to the fleece; their wool is short and fine, and from all that can be ascertained by tradition handed down through several generations, were pure Spanish merinos brought from Spain by Cortez' expedition. It is the intention of the sheep-raisers of New Mexico to improve their herds by direct importation of pure Spanish merinos. It was this errand that has taken Mr. Armijo east this present fall. Several hundred head of fine sheep were sent to him from Independence, Mo., during the past summer, and, with proper crosses made, Mr. Armijo expresses himself confident of being able to produce fleeces from half-breed Mexican sheep weighing four and a half pounds to each fleece.

Mr. Armijo is enthusiastic upon the subject of sheep-raising. He says he would rather be the owner of his flourishing herds at the base of the Rocky Mountains than to be the wealthiest banker in New York. He is highly educated, speaks English with the fluency and perfection of an accomplished American, and converses with the tact and affability of a Kansas City business man. Mr. Armijo's family have sold upwards of 200,000 pounds of wool during the past year. One of the family sold upwards of 100,000 pounds of wool last year at 41 cents per pound, which netted him the neat little sum of $41,000. The entire wool clip of New Mexico is sent eastward through Kansas City over the Kansas Pacific.

These great sheep-raisers are now engaged in shipping large herds of sheep to Colorado. Mr. Armijo last season drove about 12,000 head to Denver, and signifies his intention of doubling his drove next season. He says that with proper care and attention, sheep in sufficient numbers may hereafter be raised upon the plains of Kansas and Colorado to supply the entire world with mutton and wool. During the conversation he related an incident of a man who, three years ago, purchased 4,500 head of sheep from Armijo and Baca at the low price of $2 each. To-day that man has 20,000 sheep, worth $40,000, to say nothing of the enormous profits accruing from the sale of wool during that time. And again he demonstrated the profits accruing from the purchase of 5,000 head. A man buys this number, and in six months he finds himself possessed of 10,000 sheep, one-half of the 5,000 increase being ewes and the other wethers. Here is an increase of 100 per cent in six months in natural increase. The fleeces on the 5,000 head will be worth 50 cents each, and the 5,000 lambs can be sheared in the fall, yielding two pounds each. The increase of sheep is more than compound interest twenty times compounded. Mr. Armijo says that, allowing for losses, there is nothing in the world to prevent a man from getting rich at sheep-raising in five years.

## THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

**The Successful Competitors—The Design of New York Architects Adopted.**

*From the New York Tribune, Nov. 4.*

The Committee on Plans and Architecture of the Centennial Commission report that they have examined the ten plans selected for the second and final competition, and award prizes of the following amounts to four competitors, all of whom are residents of Philadelphia, namely: Collins & Autenreith, $4,000; Samuel Sloan, $3,000; McArthur & Wilson, $2,000; H. A. & J. P. Sims, $1,000. They have, however, selected as the plan of the Centennial Exhibition that submitted by Vaux & Radford, architects of this city, although, owing to an informality, it received no prize in the second competition. This is known as the "pavilion plan," and contemplates a building which will be in the main a succession of immense cast-iron arches, the whole forming a rectangular elevation which can be enlarged in any direction to an almost indefinite extent, as the exigencies of the Exhibition may demand.

Regarding the details of the design, the Committee state that the plan of the building is rectangular, being 2,040 feet long by 680 feet wide, with greater width at the centre, and ends up to 952 feet. The governing dimension on the plan is a square, or pavilion, measuring 136 feet on each side. The main parallelogram forming the building is, therefore, 15 of these pavilions long, and 5 pavilions wide, an area equal to 3,184 acres. The increased width is obtained by adding on the long side projections of three pavilions at the centre, and one at each end. The principal part of the design is made up of vaulted or domed pavilions, each 140 feet in diameter, clustered together, and connected by arches of 100 feet opening, with interior courts of 36 feet diameter. These dimensions are open to modification without changing the characteristic features of the design. The principal part of the building thus covered by these pavilions becomes one spacious hall, 408 feet wide and 2,040 feet long, with a transept 408 feet wide and 952 feet long. The vistas, of course, extend to 952 and 2,040 feet in length. The building is capable of both central and intermediate points of emphasis, direct lines of transit throughout its entire length and breadth, diagonal lines of communication, if deemed necessary, and especially an entire relief from any appearance of contraction, because the visitor will be always in an apartment or pavilion 140 feet wide that opens immediately into other apartments of the same width.

Features suggested by the plan of Sims & Brother, of Philadelphia, are to be introduced in constructing distinct parts of the building. The material will be iron and brick. It is expected that the Executive Committee at its meeting on Wednesday will approve the accepted design, and that the building of the structure will soon after commence. The plans for the permanent building to be known as the Memorial Hall are to be submitted to the State Centennial Supervisors, who have been appointed under an act of the General Assembly to supervise the building of that particular structure for which the State has appropriated $1,000,000.

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—For the Northwest, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, warmer and increasingly cloudy weather. For the lakes, northerly and easterly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Ohio Valley and thence to Southern Tennessee, northeasterly winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For the Gulf States, northeasterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and occasional rain, clearing away on Thursday morning. For the South Atlantic States, northeasterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and rain for the coast. For the Middle and Eastern States, falling temperature, northerly winds, and generally clear weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6—1 a. m.

| Station. | Bar. | Thr | Wind. | Rain | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breckinrd's | 30.15 | 34 | S. E., gentle. | .0 | Fair. |
| Cairo | 30.15 | 59 | N. E., fresh. | .0 | Cloudy. |
| Cheyenne | 29.97 | 43 | S. W., gentle. | .0 | Fair. |
| Cleveland | 30.32 | 37 | N. E., gentle. | .0 | Clear. |
| Chicago | 30.24 | 35 | N. E. gentle. | .0 | Fair. |
| Cincinnati | 30.26 | 45 | N., gentle. | .0 | Fair. |
| Denver | 30.00 | 45 | S., gentle. | .0 | Cloudy. |
| Duluth | 30.23 | 28 | S. W., gentle. | .0 | Cloudy. |
| Davenport | 30.31 | 34 | N. W., fresh. | .0 | Clear. |
| Detroit | 30.29 | 30 | N. E., gentle. | .0 | Clear. |
| Escanaba | 30.33 | 19 | Calm. | .0 | Clear. |
| Ft. Garry | 30.06 | 20 | E., gentle. | .0 | Cloudy. |
| Ft. Gibson | 30.13 | 52 | W., gentle. | .0 | Fair. |
| Keokuk | 30.27 | 36 | E., gentle. | .0 | Clear. |
| La Crosse | 30.36 | 27 | N. W., gentle | .0 | Fair. |
| Leavenw'th | 30.19 | 42 | N. E., fresh. | .0 | Clear. |
| Milwaukee | 30.37 | 30 | Calm. | .0 | Clear. |
| Marquette | 30.32 | 23 | Calm. | .0 | Fair. |
| Omaha | 30.15 | 36 | Calm. | .0 | Clear. |
| Pembina | 30.14 | 23 | S. E., fresh. | .0 | Cloudy. |
| St. Paul | 30.26 | 23 | S. E., gentle. | .0 | Clear. |
| Toledo | 30.29 | 37 | S. E., fresh. | .0 | Light rain |
| Yankton | 30.18 | 34 | S. E., gentle. | .0 | Fair. |

SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Imitators and Their Schemes**

Come to grief at last. Only original discoveries like that of Dr. Helmbold, stand the test of time. Helmbold's Buchu, which is the only extract of that wonderful shrub that realizes its full virtues, is still relied upon to cure Kidney Complaint, Female Disorders, Impotency, Gravel, the Effects of Dissipation, and all troubles of the urinary organs in either sex. This steadily successful medicine is recommended by physicians. Beware of counterfeits. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

**Schenck's Mandrake Pills.**

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

REAL ESTATE.

**AT PANIC PRICE.**

A corner on Michigan-av., east front, for sale. Street frontage enough to build six (6) first-class houses. Water, gas, and sewer. No. 20 Reaper Block, Clark and Washington-sts.

GENERAL NOTICE.

**EXPOSITION.**

OCT. 8.

The price of admission for this evening and to-morrow evening will be reduced to 25 cents. The sale of [illegible] tickets will commence at 6 o'clock p. m. at the [illegible] Office. By order Executive Committee.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secy.

**NOTICE.**

On and after Nov. 15, 1873, there will be a change in the [illegible]

# MONEY AND COMMERCE.

## MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

There is very little to say about the aspect of local finances. The banks are doing a moderate amount of business, considering the general stagnation of trade, but everything is on a small scale now compared with what it would be under ordinary circumstances. Deposits are small, and loans are even much less, in proportion, than deposits. The banks are all running unusually strong in currency. Money continues tight, and the prevailing rates in the open market are 1½ to 2 per cent per month.

New York exchange is still scarce, and, in addition to the city demand here, the orders from the country for New York funds are increasing. This is a good sign, as it indicates that the country merchants are paying their New York debts. There is, however, no reason why the Northwest should not pay up. It is richer than any other part of the United States, and holds more currency than any other section of the country.

Exchange is quotable here to-day at 50c per 1,000 premium.

PROGRESS TOWARD A SPECIE BASIS.

Gold, quoted at 106⅛ to-day, is lower than it has been since June, 1862,—over eleven years. The great decrease in our imports of foreign goods and the consequent decrease in the demand for gold to pay duties, together with the large exports of domestic products and the consequent influx of specie from Europe to pay for our breadstuffs, is rapidly bringing gold down to par with greenbacks. Notwithstanding the disorganized condition of trade and the collapse of mercantile credit, the balance of foreign trade in the exchange of commodities is in our favor, and instead of sending specie to pay the advance balance against us, as has always heretofore been the case, the specie is coming to us, and, as a nation, we are accumulating money. But the specie which is being accumulated does not circulate as money; it is a commodity for which there is no employment under the existing condition of forced paper legal-tender. Capital in specie that does not circulate is locked up, and the pressure to convert it into greenbacks that will circulate enhances the value of the latter.

There is reason to believe that the present depression of the import trade will continue throughout the winter. It is, therefore, not improbable that the decline of gold will continue until it is near par with greenbacks.

The opportunity that Congress will have this winter for placing the business of the country on a specie basis of prices by the repeal of the Legal-Tender act, will be such as can scarcely ever occur again; to let it pass unimproved will be an act of the most consummate folly. The shrinkage of values, which has always been the thing most feared and deprecated in the proposals of a change from depreciated currency prices to gold prices, has already been experienced to a great extent. What further shrinkage is necessary to bring prices down to gold values will be experienced during the next three months anyhow, as the price of gold declines.

The present winter of 1873 will undoubtedly witness the experiment of a new departure in the financial policy of the nation. The financial panic has been the means of increasing the unpopularity of the national banking-system, and there will undoubtedly be a demand made upon Congress to abolish the banks and issue greenbacks, not only in place of their notes, but to a greater extent in the purchase of bonds. The great argument in favor of this is that it will save the $20,000,000 of interest on the bonds. A conclusive argument against this would be that in that case the Government would have between $700,000,000 and $800,000,000 of demand notes outstanding, and that on this amount there would be no hope of resumption of specie payments. This would be foreseen, and the gold value of greenbacks would depreciate so that all purchases of bonds, made with a view to getting greenbacks into circulation, would have to be made at a high premium in currency for the bonds. The proposed saving of $20,000,000 of interest would be much more than offset by the loss in the premium paid for them in greenbacks.

Thus, it will be seen that we probably stand on the eve of great changes in our financial and currency system, and that these changes will lead either to further inflation, and consequent depreciation of the currency, or will place the business of the country on a sound basis of specie prices.

Those who are opposed to inflation, and yet see no way to restore confidence, seem to concentrate their attention on the problem of whether the Government *can* resume specie payments. There is, however no reason why the Government should actually resume at all. If the Legal-Tender act is repealed, and banking made free, the banks will furnish all the currency the people can use. All the Government need do is to find its greenbacks and get them out of the way.

A COOL PROPOSITION.

The First National Bank of Washington was, it will be remembered, a redeeming agent for the mutilated currency of a great number of National Banks throughout the country, and in this quasi-official character held deposits from several hundred National Banks in all parts of the United States. These deposits of the National Banks averaged about $1,500 each, and, in the aggregate, constituted the great bulk of the deposits in Jay Cooke's Washington bank. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. now issue a circular to all these creditor National Banks, proposing to pay their claims as follows, viz.: 50 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in Northern Pacific Railroad bonds at 85 cents on the dollar, provided the said creditor banks will transfer the collection of their claims to the proposed trustee of Jay Cooke & Co. Considering that the Northern Pacific bonds are nearly worthless, and that even the 50 per cent in cash is only provided for in a very indefinite way on the surrender of all authority to prosecute the claim legally, this is a decidedly cool and impudent proposition.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s of '81 | 112⅝ | 113⅛@113¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '62 | 106 | 106¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '64 | 106¼ | 106¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '65 | 107 | 107⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July | 109 | 109⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July | 111¼ | 111⅝@111⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July | 111 | 111⅜ |
| 10-40s | 105¼ | 105⅞@106⅛ |
| U. S. 5s (new issue) | 108⅝ | 109⅛ |
| U. S. currency 6s | 108⅝ | 109⅜ |
| Gold (full weight) | 106⅛ | 107⅜ |
| Gold coupons | 106⅞ | 107⅛ |
| Gold exchange | .... | 107⅜ |
| Sterling exchange (large drafts) | .... | 106¼@108 |
| Chicago City 7s | .... | 99 and int. |
| Cook County 7s | .... | 99 and int. |
| Town, county and city 10 per cent bonds | .... | 95@ 97¼ |

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Sterling, 106.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 113⅜ | Coupons, '67 | 111¼ |
| Coupons, '62 | 106⅛ | Coupons, '68 | 111¼ |
| Coupons, '64 | 106⅛ | 10-40s | 106 |
| Coupons, '65 | 107⅛ | Currency 6s | 109 |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 109⅛ | New 5s | 107 |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 84¼ | Virginias, old | 32 |
| Tennessees, old | 60 | North Carolinas, old | 18 |
| Tennessees, new | 62 | North Carolinas, new | 13 |
| Virginias, new | 35 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 38 | St. Paul pfd | 45 |
| Western Union | 48¼ | Wabash | 35¼ |
| Quicksilver | 15 | Wabash pfd | 60 |
| Adams Express | 78⅛ | Ft. Wayne | 76 |
| Wells Fargo | 56 | Terre Haute | 5 |
| American Express | 45¼ | Terre Haute pfd | 22 |
| United States Ex. | 49 | Chicago & Alton | 84 |
| Pacific Mail | 26 | Chicago & Alton pfd | 90 |
| New York Central | 78¼ | Ohio & Mississippi | 22¼ |
| Erie | 39¾ | C., C. & C. | 69 |
| Erie pfd | 62 | C., B. & Q. | 80 |
| Harlem | 102¼ | Lake Shore | 60¼ |
| Harlem pfd | 100 | Indiana Central | 14¼ |
| Michigan Central | 65¼ | Illinois Central | 88 |
| Pittsburgh | 73⅛ | Union Pacific stocks | 15¼ |
| Northwestern | 34⅛ | Union Pacific bonds | 68 |
| Northwestern pfd | 53 | Central Pacific bonds | 82 |
| Rock Island | 84 | Del., Lack. & West | 82 |
| N. J. Central | 86 | B., H. & Erie | 1¼ |
| St. Paul | 22⅛ | | |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Nov. 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Adams st, 90 ft w of Oakley st, n f, 66x135¾ ft, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $2,000.

North Robey st, 74 ft s of LeMoyne st, e f, 72x150 ft, dated July 2; consideration, $3,900.

Milwaukee av, 50 ft s e of Girard st, s w f, 25x118 ft, dated May 26; consideration, $2,250.

Catharine st, 207¼ ft e of Laflin st, s f, 37x114 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $1,350.

Loomis st, 127 ft s of Madison st, e f, 48¼x125 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $10,000.

Ferdinand st, 250 e of Leavitt, n f, 25x122 ft, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $850.

Wright st, 175 ft w of Canal, n f, 25x98 ft, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $2,800.

Halsted st, 150 s of Adams, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 16; consideration, $5,000.

St. Louis av, 288 ft n of Fifteenth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $500.

Michigan av, 232 14-100 ft n of Thirtieth, w f, 26x163 ft, dated June 16; consideration, $5,000.

Prairie av, 263 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 26x177 ft, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $20,000.

Prairie Park, 223 ft w of Loomis st, and n of and near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 38 86-100x81 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $13,000.

North Halsted st, 95 ft s of Belden av, w f, 48x125 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,600.

Lewis st, 120 ft n of Sophia st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $680.

Herndon st, n e cor of Sophia st, w f, 45x125 ft, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $1,360.

Bissell st, 316 ft n of Willow st, w f, 24x15 ft, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $1,000.

Thirty-seventh st, east of and near State st, n f, Lot 18, dated July 22; consideration, $1,250.

Van Buren st, 86¼ ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 20¼x117 ft, dated June 20; consideration, $10,000.

Honore st, 137 ft n of Adams st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $9,500.

Superior st, 125 ft e of Carr st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 28; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 30 to 37, in Block 10, of Harding's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 19 and 42, in Block 12, Douglas Park Addition, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $666.

State st (near Charles Gossage's), e f, 64x140 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $175,000. Potter Palmer to E. & C. W. Pardridge.

Halsted st, 45 ft n of Jackson, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct 13; consideration, $2,875.

Halsted st, 70 ft n of Jackson, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct 13; consideration, $2,875.

Farrell st, 205 ft n w of Thirty-first, s w f, 25x107 8-10 ft, dated Jan 13; consideration, $500.

Farrell st, 180 ft n w of Thirty-first, s w f, 25x107 8-10 ft, dated Jan 13; consideration, $500.

Ashland av, n e cor Nebraska st, w f, 112¼x150 ft, dated Nov 4; consideration, $15,800.

Madison st, 209¼ ft w of Hoyne, n f, 34 9-10x173 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $8,000.

Paulina st, n e cor of Clarinda st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $2,100.

Van Buren st, 66¼ ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 20¼x117 feet, dated Sept. 12; consideration, $7,000.

Hubbard st, 72 3-10 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 48x100 ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $7,600.

Twenty-second st, 175 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $700.

Thirty-seventh st, n w cor of Staunton av, s f, 42x110 ft, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $5,000.

Garibaldi st, 119¼ ft n of Swift place, w f, 25x124 3-10 ft, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $640.

Thirty-fifth st, 97 ft e of Grand st, n f, 72x124¾ ft, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $2,400.

Thirty-fifth st, s e corner of Grand st, n f, 97x124¾ ft, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $3,200.

Union Park place, between Depot place and Carroll av, w f, 22 ft to alley, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $12,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Forty-first st, w of Cottage Grove av, n f, 60x121 ft, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $14,000.

Lots 18, 19, 30, and 31, in Block 3 of Phare's e ½, s w ¼, Sec. 12, 38, 13, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $800.

Lot 13, in Block 12, same as the above, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $250.

Lot 11, in Block 1 of Springer's part in s ½ e ½ s e ¼ of s w ¼ of Sec 17, 38, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $300.

Lots 30 to 33, in Block 1, of Pierson & Smith's s ½ of n e ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated July 5, 1872; consideration, $1,454.

Lots 29 and 30, in Block 1, of Staple's part e ½ e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 13, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $600.

Lots 14 and 15, in Block 50, Town of Hyde Park, dated June 7; consideration, $5,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

South 48 of n 198 ft of part of 22 3-5 acres in n w ¼ of Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $1,200.

## COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | Receipts. 1873. | Receipts. 1872. | Shipments. 1873. | Shipments. 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 10,700 | 8,348 | 6,531 | 3,885 |
| Wheat, bu | 100,440 | 81,980 | 72,370 | 25,866 |
| Corn, bu | 93,035 | 40,105 | 108,252 | 51,793 |
| Oats, bu | 55,250 | 31,190 | 24,309 | 12,572 |
| Rye, bu | 1,830 | 3,154 | 350 | 22,500 |
| Barley, bu | 21,13[illegible] | 38,870 | 6,340 | 23,201 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 102,290 | 40,845 | 51,480 | 2,010 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 26,225 | 73,960 | 12,200 | ........ |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 70,000 | 29,780 | 20,000 | 21,500 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 36,320 | 120,810 | 569,979 | 295,000 |
| Beef, brls | ........ | 1,190 | ........ | 20 |
| Pork, brls | ........ | ........ | 785 | 653 |
| Lard, lbs | 14,400 | 4,140 | 178,784 | 133,500 |
| Tallow, lbs | 9,700 | 37,440 | ........ | 148,000 |
| Butter, lbs | 71,790 | 51,060 | 8,040 | 31,000 |
| Dressed hogs, No | 37 | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| Live hogs, No | 16,612 | 6,540 | 5,893 | 4,554 |
| Cattle, No | 1,438 | 1,743 | 542 | 622 |
| Sheep, No | 1,262 | ........ | 148 | ........ |
| Hides, lbs | 81,682 | 126,909 | 115,850 | 63,300 |
| Highwines, brls | 630 | 198 | 175 | 150 |
| Wool, lbs | 91,512 | 89,320 | ........ | 69,670 |
| Potatoes, bu | 1,974 | 9,875 | 720 | 2,972 |
| Lumber, m feet | 1,112 | 6,112 | 1,759 | 1,701 |
| Shingles, m | 2,530 | 1,343 | 1,192 | 1,504 |
| Lath, m | 50 | 935 | 204 | 100 |
| Salt, br'ls | 6,000 | 2,000 | 1,222 | 1,312 |

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,439 bu wheat; 8,110 bu corn; 1,193 bu oats; 833 bu rye; 3,990 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 218 cars wheat; 204 cars corn; 12,200 bu high mixed do, and 28,645 bu No. 2 do by canal; 43 cars oats; 3,360 bu No. 2 do by canal; 6 cars rye; 34 cars barley. Total (505 cars), 246,000 bu.

A member of the Board of Trade found time enough to-day to forget the events of yesterday, and relate his experience last week with some barreled property that he received from abroad, through a bonded warehouse in Chicago. He was charged 12c dockage; storage first month 10c, and storage second month would have been 8c; total, 30c per brl. The charges of the Chicago Dock Company, if the property had been confided to their keeping, would have been: dockage, 0; first month's storage, 6c; second month's 3c; total, 9c, against 30c. Of course this has nothing whatever to do with duties on the importation.

A parcel of wheat was contracted for to-day, to be sent direct from Chicago to Liverpool by rail and ocean-steamer, at $1.00 in gold per 100 lbs, or 60c in gold per bu.

In reference to the cost of sending grain to Liverpool, and the profit on the operation, we have been presented by a prominent operator with the following figures:

Selling price of No. 2 Chicago spring, in Liverpool, Nov. 4, by cable, was 11s 6d sterling per 100 lbs, which, with exchange in New York (Nov. 3) at 104¼, is equal to $2.667 per cental, or $1.6062 per bu of 60 lbs.

Oct. 31, the freight from New York was 14d, and 5s primage, equal to 29.4c per bu.

Atlantic insurance, dock, town-dues, &c., porterage, landing, weighing, and delivery, quay-rent, interest, with 3 months' discount on sales, and commissions, equals 10.6c.

Total charges, 40c in gold, giving the value on board in New York as $1.2062 per bu in gold, or ($1.07½) $1.29¾ in currency.

Through rate by steamer and sail to New York, 30c; storage here, commissions in New York, and putting on board, 7c. Total, 37c; making the actual value here, as gauged by the price in Liverpool, equal to 92⅝c per bu.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet to-day, and grain was weak all round, with the single exception of rye. The general feeling in breadstuffs was one of heaviness, though some expectations were formed that there would be an advance in grain used for distilling and malting purposes, owing to the increased demand resulting from the elections in this city yesterday. The shipping movement was dull, and operators seemed inclined to expect heaviness, as a consequence of steady increasing stocks and a tight money market, considerable difficulty being experienced in raising money with which to carry grain. Shippers are less and less disposed to operate with each succeeding day, and Eastern orders are few. The speculative element is not strong enough to cause animation, as that is not particularly flush of money; and hence the tendency is downward. The receipts of grain are not so large as heretofore, but they are in excess of the current demand.

Dry goods continue quiet, the demand still being confined to small orders, and mainly centered in the more staple articles. The reduction in prices recently noted is expected to stimulate trade, and the fact that stocks are moderate and that production is being curtailed, it is thought, will operate to prevent any further material shrinkage of sales. In the market for staple and fancy groceries there were no new developments. There is a continued absence of any special activity in any department, and, while values were nominally unchanged, it must be confessed that the prevalent feeling among jobbers was by no means buoyant. While prices of the staples (coffees excepted) are considered really low, buyers manifest no inclination to "stock up," orders in most instances being restricted to such amounts as are deemed requisite to meet immediate requirements. The butter and cheese market were unchanged in these general features. Good goods were in fair request and commanded very full prices, but anything not prime must sell, if at all, at something of a concession. Coal remains dull at the late decline in prices, or at $9.00 for Erie and Walnut Hill; $8.50 for Hocking Valley; and at $6.00 for Wilmington. There was a moderate amount of trading in dried fruits at unchanged and generally firm prices. Fish remain dull and easy. Nothing new was noted in the pig iron, paints, and tobacco markets, trade ruling slack all around at easy but nominally unchanged prices. Oils sold to a liberal aggregate, at 17½@18c for carbon; at 75@78c for extra winter lard; at 98c@$1.03 for linseed; and at 55c for turpentine.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues moderate. Several cargoes arrived at the sale docks this morning, and a few local buyers made their appearance, but holders were generally refusing to sell unless at a slight advance, which buyers were not prepared to give. Metals, nails, and iron are meeting with a moderate order demand, and although no special degree of firmness is exhibited in either department, prices were regarded, as being very low, and are well maintained, except now and then, under unusual circumstances. The demand for brick, lime, etc., is very light, and the market is actually little better than nominal. The common grades of broom corn are meeting with a light order trade, and are quoted firm, but aside from this movement there is little doing. No improvement was noticed in either hops, hay, or hides. The local trade are buying lightly, but the markets are, generally speaking, quiet and easy, though not quotably lower. Wool was inactive and nominal. Seeds were quiet and easy. Green apples were less active and scarcely as firm. Poultry and game were dull, with large offerings; lower prices were generally accepted.

Highwines were inactive during the regular session, and easier. A sale was reported before 'Change of 100 brls at 88c, but on the floor there was no demand, and at the close the market was nominal at 87½c bid, and 88c asked. This falling off was in sympathy with New York, which was quoted at 91c, though active at the decline.

Lake freights were less active, though in fair demand at yesterday's rates, at 7c for corn and 8c for wheat, both by sail, to Buffalo. Through rates to New York, by steamer and rail, were quoted at 30c per bu for wheat, and 28½c for corn. All-rail freights at 33c per bu on wheat. A total of eleven charters was reported, which will carry out 57,000 bu wheat; 190,000 bu corn, and 18,000 bu oats.

Provisions were rather more active, and averaged a shade easier, in sympathy with a further weakening in the prices of live hogs reported from the Stock Yards. Mess pork was in fair demand, and steady on new, but old mess weakened down to new quotations. Lard was moderately active, but "the turn cheaper," as the English reporters would say. Meats were in much better request, but buyers demanded a further concession of ⅛c per lb, and green meats were marked down accordingly, while boxed lots were unchanged. An increase in the number of packers at work was reported today, and others will be in full blast by the close of the week, the quantity of orders for stuff having hitherto been kept out of the field. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, $11.50@11.87½; new do, cash or seller November, $11.45@11.50; do seller December, $11.35@11.40; seller January, $11.50@11.55; seller February, $11.87½@12.00; prime mess pork, $10.25@10.50; extra prime do, $8.00@8.25. Lard, cash or seller November, 6½@6⅝c for old, and 6⅝c for new, do, seller December, 6⅝c; do, seller January, $6.87½@7.00; do, seller February, $7.20@7.25. Green hams at 6¼@6½c; do, seller December, 6⅝@6½c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8½c. Green shoulders at 3¼@3⅜c; do rough sides, 5c; do short ribs or long clear, 5½@5½c; do short clear, 5⅝@5½c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 3½c for shoulders, 5½c for short ribs and long clear, and 5⅝c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 3⅝c; do Cumberlands, 5½@5⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝@5⅝c; do short clear, 5⅞@6c; do long cut hams, 7¼@7½c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 6c for shoulders; 7c for clear ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 12@13½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $8.75@9.00; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6¼@6⅝c; grease quotable at 4¼@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 120 brls mess pork (old) at $11.50; 250 brls do, special brand, at $11.87½c; 565 brls new mess at $11.50; 2,000 brls do seller January at $11.50; 500 brls do, seller February, at $12.00; 100 brls extra prime pork (196 lbs) at $8.20; 1,100 tcs lard at 6⅝c; 50 tcs do (kettled) at 7c; 250 tcs do, seller December, at 6½c; 250 tcs do, seller February, at $7.20 per 100 lbs; 250 boxes shoulders at 3⅝c; 200 boxes short ribs, part seller December, at 5⅝c; 2,200 boxes long and short clear, equal quantities, mostly for December delivery, at 6⅜c; 2,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 6⅛c; 17,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 6⅛c.

Dressed hogs were nominal at $4.25@4.50 per 100 lbs.

Flour was less active, but steadier. There was a moderate demand for export at the recent reduction, but offerings were light, though there is plenty of flour for sale at the figures it cost to lay it down in this city. Present quotations are slightly below that limit, and give a very small margin on that ground from wheat bought at the prices now ruling. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.45; 150 brls spring extras at $6.25; 200 brls do at $5.50; 200 brls do at $5.37½; 300 brls do at $5.12½; 200 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.75; 40 brls do at $4.50; 1,280 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.00; 50 brls buckwheat at $9.50. Total 2,720 brls. Also ten tons bran at $11.00; 10 tons do at $10.50 on track. The market closed at the following range of prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair to good white winter | $ 6.75@ 7.50 |
| Choice do | 8.00@ 9.25 |
| Red winter | 5.75@ 7.00 |
| Choice to fancy spring extras | 5.00@ 6.25 |
| Medium to good do | 4.50@ 5.00 |
| Good to choice Minnesota | 5.75@ 6.50 |
| Patent do | 8.00@12.00 |
| Fair to choice spring, superfine | 3.00@ 4.00 |
| Common do | 2.50@ 3.00 |
| Rye flour | 4.35@ 4.50 |
| Buckwheat do | 7.75@ 9.50 |
| Bran | 10.50@11.00 |

Wheat was dull and fully 1c lower, with a light demand for either cash lots or options, though the aggregate of reported sales slightly exceeded those of yesterday. Liverpool was quoted unchanged and New York firm, but private advices from the latter point were rather discouraging to holders. Still the market was kept up pretty well till near 1 o'clock, when it went down by the run. Shippers took hold to a moderate extent early in the session, but did not continue long enough to take up all the cash offerings, which were in excess of the demand throughout. The option department was steadily dull for a long time, as the bears seemed disinclined to sell any further, and the bulls were equally averse to dipping in more deeply than they were already; and towards the close some of the latter grew tired of carrying, and began to sell out. Seller December opened at $1.00⅛, and declined to 99⅛c at the close. Seller the month sold at 99⅛c@1.00⅛, closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 spring sold at about the same range, and Northwestern do closed with no preference in price, though it had sold early at $1.02. Northwestern No. 1 spring, in the Northwestern Elevator, closed nominally at $1.03@1.04; do in other houses at about $1.01; and straight do not over $1.00½. No. 3 spring was quoted at the close at 94@95c; and rejected do at 90c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.02½; 3,200 bu do at $1.02; 1,200 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.05; 1,600 bu do at $1.03; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.00½; 29,400 bu do at $1.00; 5,000 bu do at 99⅞c; 85,000 bu do at 99⅝c; 24,000 bu do at 99⅜c; 5,000 bu do at 99⅛c; 10,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.02; 10,800 bu do at $1.00½; 4,000 bu do at $1.00; 3,200 bu do at 99⅝c; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at 96c; 2,800 bu do at 95c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 91c. Total, 195,000 bu.

Corn was less active, and quite weak, declining ⅝c under a rather heavy feeling throughout, which induced a weakening in New York at the close. Liverpool was quoted a shade easier. The shippers took hold to a moderate extent, but sluggishly. The short interest filled in rather liberally at times, making the option department spasmodically active, but there was no real life in the trade, the offerings being in excess of the demand, though the receipts are diminishing in volume. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 35⅛c, advanced to 35⅜c, and receded to 34⅞c, closing at 35c. Seller December sold at 36@37c, closing at 36⅛c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 were in some demand for carrying, closing dull at 35⅛c, and high mixed closed at 35⅛c. Rejected was dull, closing at 34c. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu high mixed at 35⅝c; 1,600 bu do at 35⅜c; 4,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 1,200 bu No. 2 at 35⅜c; 4,400 bu do at 35⅝c; 49,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 4,000 bu do at 35⅝c; 59,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 42,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 61,000 bu do at 35c; 15,000 bu do at 34⅞c; 3,200 bu rejected at 35c; 800 bu do at 34⅜c; 800 bu do at 34⅛c; 3,600 bu do at 34c; 400 bu no grade at 30c. Total, 258,000 bu.

Oats were more active, but very weak, being at one time almost panicky. The market fell off fully ⅝c from the lowest figures of yesterday, and seemed as if it would have dropped even further but for the fact that holders found it impossible to sell, and left off trying to find purchasers. The continued absence of a shipping demand anything like equal to the receipts, with the weakness in wheat and corn, was the cause of the drop. Seller the month opened at 27⅝c, and closed weak at 27c; with cash No. 2 nominal at the same figure, though the lowest sale was 27⅛c. Seller December sold at 28⅛@28c, closing nominal at 28c. Rejected closed at about 24@24½c. Cash sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 2 at 28c; 18,200 bu do at 27⅝c; 22,200 bu do at 27⅛c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 28c; 600 bu rejected at 25c. Total, 72,200 bu.

Rye was very quiet, but steady at the improvement noted yesterday, being the only cereal that held its own amid the general weakness. The receipts continue so light, and the stock is so small, that there is no weight to force it down. Sales were limited to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 61c. Rejected was nominal at 57c.

Barley was dull and weak, but not quotably lower. There was quite a hurrah early, under the anticipation of a stimulus to the trade in consequence of the result of the election; and several parties thought that an advance of 5c per bu could be counted upon as certain. One operator bid $1.40 for 25,000 bu of No. 2, but there were no sellers, and the market then weakened so rapidly that the first sale was made at $1.35, and at the close it sold at $1.31. No. 3 closed nominal at 89@92c, according to location—the inside for Rock Island receipts. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.33; 1,200 bu do at $1.31; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 94c; 1,600 bu do at 90c; 2,400 bu rejected at 68c; 1,600 bu do at 66c; 1,200 bu do at 65c; 400 bu by sample at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at 90c; 600 bu do at 80c, on track. Total, 13,400 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 5.—LONDON—Lard, 41s 6d. LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Lard, 40s. Imports into United Kingdom for the past week: Flour, 45,000 to 50,000 brls; wheat, 200,000 to 250,000 quarters; and corn between 50,000 and 60,000 quarters.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following statement:

The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during October were:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

| | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manuf'tures of wool | $1,642,304 | $1,308,731 | $1,049,270 |
| Manuf'tures of cotton | 1,064,935 | 879,271 | 609,065 |
| Manuf'tures of silk | 1,762,812 | 1,116,246 | 906,601 |
| Manuf'tures of Flax | 918,372 | 735,607 | 423,654 |
| Miscel. dry goods | 750,018 | 497,300 | 439,013 |
| Total | $6,138,461 | $4,537,155 | $3,427,593 |

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

| | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manufactures of wool | $841,400 | $1,418,439 | $981,676 |
| Manufactures of cotton | 204,974 | 401,019 | 259,741 |
| Manufactures of silk | 439,098 | 714,277 | 504,078 |
| Manufactures of flax | 259,795 | 367,581 | 257,600 |
| Miscel. dry goods | 109,468 | 161,694 | 133,378 |
| Total | $1,854,735 | $3,063,010 | $2,136,473 |
| Add ent. for cons | 6,138,461 | 4,537,155 | 3,427,593 |
| Total thrown on the market | $7,993,196 | $7,600,165 | $5,564,066 |

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE.

| | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manufs. of wool | $1,043,579 | $881,745 | $1,378,606 |
| Manufs. of cotton | 328,478 | 419,607 | 408,509 |
| Manufs. of silk | 495,814 | 585,563 | 643,378 |
| Manufs. of flax | 518,026 | 582,906 | 623,565 |
| Miscel. dry goods | 87,617 | 145,389 | 131,094 |
| Total | $2,473,514 | $2,615,210 | $3,185,152 |
| Add ent. for cons | 6,138,461 | 4,537,155 | 3,427,593 |
| Total ent. at port | $8,611,975 | $7,152,365 | $6,612,745 |

The tables show a decrease in the receipts of foreign dry goods at the single port of New York, during the last ten months, of $30,000,000. The total is nearly $15,000,000 less than the corresponding aggregate for 1871, and the next two months are likely to widen the difference still more. The sales have realized a fair profit, especially during the earlier part of the season; and only for the financial revulsion, the trade would have been regarded, on the whole, as prosperous and satisfactory.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

All statistical information on the subject of the wheat products of the world point to the important fact that the United States is the only country able to supply the unprecedented demand for wheat this year in nearly all European countries. The returns of the imports to Great Britain to Sept. 30 show that the gross value of the imports of wheat for nine months was about $99,000,000, of which the United States supplied $42,000,000 worth. The proportion of wheat received from Russia has fallen from 13,000,000 to 7,000,000 hundred weights, as compared with 1872, while that received from the United States has increased from 5,000,000 to 13,000,000 hundred weights. Wheat is usually exported from the north of France, but this year it will have to be imported, and the importations of the south of France will be largely increased. Germany, Hungary, and Southern Russia are also deficient in their crops, and that European dealers have accepted the returns as thoroughly reliable, may be judged from the fact that their exports from New York during the fourteen days ending Oct. 9 were 3,508,469 bushels, an amount unparalleled in the history of that port. On the other hand, the receipts of wheat at Milwaukee and Chicago have been largely increased, the receipts of wheat at the former place of the present crop being 8,555,770 bushels, against 5,044,806 bushels for the same period in 1872.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was fairly active, closing ⅛c lower than on 'Change. It sold down to 97⅞c seller the month, closing at 98c, and at 98@98⅛c seller December, closing at the outside. Corn was active, declining ⅛c, and closing at 34⅞c seller the month, and at 35⅝c for December. We note sales of 250 tcs lard, seller February, on private terms, and 500 tcs short clear middles at $5.81¼ per 100 lbs, seller December. Other grain and freights were quiet.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

ALCOHOL—Quotable easier at $1.76@1.81 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in light order request, and choice beans were firm. Peas are in fair supply. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do, $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $2.00@2.15. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BUTTER—Not a single new feature was developed in connection with this market. The demand for anything suitable for the table was good, and quite equal to the supply; hence, holders were enabled to fully sustain the quoted prices. In low grades the movement was slack, but there was no material softening of prices. We quote: Choice yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 12@18c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and steady at the recent decline. Stocks, which are light, are held with considerable confidence at the annexed quotations: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 55@65c.

BROOM CORN—The lower grades are inquired for to some extent by manufacturers, but other grades are quiet. No change in quotations was reported. Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8½c; that will work itself into choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull, but not quotably lower: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $9.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand is very light and chiefly for flour barrels. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

CHEESE—Prices were without change. Fine goods are selling at full rates, but anything not strictly prime may be bought at a concession. We make no change in our list as follows: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Business was generally reported slack, and values underwent no further alteration, ruling comparatively steady as follows: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $7.50; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—The offerings were liberal, and, with a moderate inquiry from the local trade, prices were not very strong, though sales were made at 22@23c; pickled sold at 17c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet and easy at the given quotations: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 65@67c, from first hands; jobbing price, 75@78c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Dealers report no essential change in the general situation. Trade is very quiet and bids fair to continue so until after the holidays, and in the meantime, values are not likely to undergo any material fluctuations. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.20@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A fair number of orders for domestic and foreign fruits were placed, and the general market again presented a tolerably fair tone. Quotations were the same as on yesterday: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 16@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.40@2.50; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; old do, 6½@7c; citron, 36@38c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13½@14c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@30c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 21@23c; Chili walnuts, 15@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GROCERIES—The inquiry for goods in this line was far from being active, and the general market was lacking in firmness. There was, however, no appreciable decline in any article in the list, and we repeat our quotations of yesterday:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 31@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 25@25½c; prime Rio, 25½@25¾c; good do, 24½@25c; common do, 23½@24½c; roasting do, 23@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@26½c; do, prime, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11¾c; granulated, 11¾@11¾c; A, standard, 10¾@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10½@10¾c; B, 10½@10¾c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C, No. 3, 9¾@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9¾c; choice brown, 9¼@9½c; prime do, 8¾@9½c; fair do, 8½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 8¾@9½c; common do, 7½@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@—; do prime, 8¾@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8¾c; common, 7½@8c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 25@30c; do No. 1, 20@22c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The order demand for apples continues fair, but the local demand is dull. The market for car lots is scarcely as firm. Good winter fruit brings about $3.25 per brl, and choice brands $3.35@3.50. Other fruit was unchanged. We quote: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ⅌ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $10.00 per brl; California pears, $2.75@4.00 per case. Common to choice apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl from store; do in car lots, $2.75@3.50. Catawba grapes, 11½@12½c per lb; cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ⅌ brl; wild do, $10.00@11.00. Quinces, $8.00@9.00 per brl. We note sales of 7 cars (Hennings) apples as follows: 309 brls at $3.50; 417 brls at $3.30; 150 brls at $3.25; 148 brls at $3.00; and 3 cars at $3.25.

HOPS—Were quiet and unchanged. We repeat: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@43c.

HIDES—There are no indications of an improvement in this market. Eastern tanners are still holding off, and the local demand is very light and prices easy. The only changes reported to-day were reduced quotations for veal kip and deacon skins. We quote: Green city butchers', 8c; green cured, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; veal kip, 9c; dry calf, 22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 15@16c; dry flint, 17@18c; deacon skins, 40@45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HAY—Continues dull and easy. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do, No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

IRON AND STEEL—We continue to quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron | 3 6-10@4 | rates |
| Horse-shoe iron | 5½ @5 | rates |
| Plate iron, common tank | 6 @6½ | rates |
| Norway iron | 9 @9½c | ⅌ lb |
| Norway nail-rods | 9½ @10c | ⅌ lb |
| German plow steel | 10½ @12c | ⅌ lb |
| Cast plow steel | 11½ @12c | ⅌ lb |
| American tool steel | 16 @18c | ⅌ lb |
| Chrome tool steel | 18 @20c | ⅌ lb |
| English tool steel | 20 @23 | rates |
| English spring steel | 10 @11 | rates |
| American cast spring steel | 12 @13 | rates |
| Steel tire, ¾-in | 8¾ @ 9c | ⅌ lb |

LEATHER—Was inactive and weak. Only a few orders were placed and these few were filled at a concession from the quoted prices. We make no change in our list, as just at present the market is entirely nominal.

HEMLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| City harness | $ 38@ 40 |
| Country harness | 35@ 37 |
| Line, city, ⅌ lb | 40@ 42 |
| Kip, ⅌ lb | 60@ 1.10 |
| Kip, veals | 85@ 1.20 |
| City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft | 27@ 29 |
| City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft | 24@ 26 |
| Country upper | 23@ 25 |
| Collar, ⅌ ft | 20@ 23 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ 1.25 |
| Rough upper, standard | 30@ 35 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 27@ 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole | 33@ 37 |
| "B. A." sole | 30@ 32 |

OAK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calf | 1.20@ 1.35 |
| Kip | 75@ 1.10 |
| Harness | 40@ 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 55.00@80.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 50.00@75.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 36 lbs | 1.65@ 2.20 |
| French kip, 50 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ 1.56 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Merchants report a tolerably fair trade, prices ruling comparatively steady, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8¼c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5¾c rates; Russia iron, 22@23c; do No. 1 stained, 19@20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 8½c.

NAILS—Met with the average inquiry at unchanged rates: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $6.87½c.

NAVAL STORES—We quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½c; steel rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@15½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—The demand for lard, carbon, and lubricating oils was of a liberal character, and sales were effected at full former rates. Other descriptions ruled quiet with prices rather favoring buyers. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 17½@18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 75@78c; do, current make, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 98c; do boiled, $1.03; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—Peachblows sold at $1.10@1.15 in car lots, and at $1.20@1.25 from store. Early rose are about 10c less. Sales include: 1 car Wisconsin peachblows at $1.10; 1 car Michigan do at $1.15; 1 car peachblows early rose at $1.07, all delivered. Sweet potatoes were in lighter supply and firmer at $3.50@3.75 per brl.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is dull for nearly everything in the list. Choice dressed poultry meets with a fair local inquiry, but the supply of both dressed and live is large. Game of all kinds is in excessive supply and slow at irregular prices. We quote: Live chickens, $1.75@2.50; do, dressed, $2.00@3.00; ducks, $2.75@3.00; do dressed, $3.25@3.50; geese, $8.00@9.00; turkeys, 8@9½c; dressed do, 8@12½c; prairie chickens, $3.25@3.50; partridges, $4.00; quail, $1.50@1.87½; mallard ducks, $1.50@2.00 per doz; small ducks, 85c@$1.00; snipe, 75c; venison saddles, 12½@14c; hams, 13@14c.

SEEDS—Were quiet and timothy was easier. Flax sold at $1.33; timothy at $2.40@2.60; clover was nominal at $5.00@5.25; Hungarian at 60@65c; millet at 55c. We note sales of 20 bags prime timothy at $2.60; 76 bags at $2.50; 182 bags fair at $2.42½; 31 bags do at $2.40; 1 car flax at $1.55.

SALT—The demand is fair. We quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.15; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; ground alum, $1.75.

TEAS—Prices were firmly sustained for good grades, but the poorer sorts were selling irregularly. There was no quotable change in prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra New Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is dull at former rates. We quote: Beech, $9.50@10.00; maple, $10.50@11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—The market is very quiet and prices are entirely nominal as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, washed, prime | 50@52c |
| Tub, washed, common to good | 40@48c |
| Common dingy | 40@45c |
| Fleece, washed, X&XX, light | 40@43c |
| Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy | 36@38c |
| Fleece, washed, medium light | 40@43c |
| Coarse, washed | 38@40c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium | 28@32c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy | 25@28c |
| Fleece, unwashed, fine | 24@23c |
| Super and extra pulled | 35@38c |

## CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,956 | 16,620 | 1,097 |
| Tuesday | 1,428 | 16,612 | 1,262 |
| Wednesday | 1,400 | 23,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 5,784 | 56,232 | 3,359 |
| Same time last week | 8,022 | 63,564 | 2,799 |
| Week before last | 10,360 | 31,361 | 4,079 |

Shipments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,019 | 7,218 | 184 |
| Tuesday | 542 | 5,893 | ..... |
| Total | 1,561 | 13,111 | 184 |

CATTLE—There was no life in the cattle trade. Advices from the East were gloomy, and shippers were again deterred from operating beyond filling the most urgent orders, so that, although the offerings of desirable shipping grades were meagre, they more than equaled the wants of buyers. Butchers took only a few lots, the extreme dullness of the retail meat trade causing a diminished demand from that quarter. Stock steers were inquired for to a limited extent at $2.50@3.50 for poor to good lots. The day's sales were at $1.60@3.50 for poor to prime Texans; at $2.00@3.50 for inferior to good butchers' stock; and at $4.00@5.40 for common to choice shipping beeves.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward | $5.50@5.75 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs | 5.00@5.40 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs | 4.35@5.00 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs | 4.00@4.25 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 2.75@3.75 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | 2.50@3.65 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | 2.00@2.50 |
| Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed | 4.25@4.75 |
| Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered | 2.75@3.75 |
| Cattle—Texas, through droves | 1.60@2.50 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | good steers | 1,184 | $4.50 |
| 32 | choice steers | 1,377 | 5.30 |
| 34 | Texas steers | 786 | 2.50 |
| 20 | Cherokee cows | 915 | 2.37½ |
| 19 | stock steers | 1,067 | 3.55 |
| 97 | good steers | 1,232 | 4.50 |
| 17 | good steers | 1,281 | 4.90 |
| 16 | choice steers | 1,409 | 5.40 |
| 15 | choice steers | 1,353 | 5.37½ |
| 16 | choice steers | 1,290 | 5.06¼ |
| 34 | Texas steers | 1,165 | 3.30 |
| 14 | calves | 238 | 2.25 |
| 16 | butchers' stock | 1,190 | 4.12½ |
| 16 | good steers | 1,234 | 4.50 |
| 97 | good steers | 1,231 | 4.50 |
| 32 | good steers | 1,184 | 4.50 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,300 | 5.00 |
| 17 | good steers | 1,214 | 4.85 |
| 39 | choice steers | 1,370 | 5.20 |
| 17 | good steers | 1,210 | 4.50 |
| 79 | Texas steers | 1,272 | 3.87½ |
| 49 | stockers | 1,109 | 3.55 |
| 16 | medium steers | 1,189 | 4.12½ |
| 16 | good steers | 1,200 | 4.50 |

HOGS—The course of the hog market was much the same as on yesterday, viz: opening quiet and easy, but becoming more active as the day advanced, and closing a trifle firmer. The large receipts tended to make buyers cautious, but did not prevent them from buying on a liberal scale, and, after all wants were supplied, a comparatively small number remained in the pens unsold. In addition to the demand for shipment, a half-dozen or more packers were engaged, and between the two somewhere in the neighborhood of 20,000 head were taken, at $3.50@3.65 for common to good packers' grades; at $3.50@3.75 for heavy hogs for shipment, and at $3.60@3.80 for light. The following are noted:

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 271 | $3.62½ | 79 | 343 | $3.75 | 142 | 184 | $3.60 |
| 48 | 255 | 3.55 | 102 | 276 | 3.60 | 75 | 180 | 3.80 |
| 54 | 260 | 3.65 | 52 | 309 | 3.60 | 82 | 256 | 3.55 |
| 56 | 200 | 3.80 | 58 | 281 | 3.60 | 87 | 249 | 3.40 |
| 55 | 269 | 3.60 | 106 | 194 | 3.75 | 93 | 284 | 3.75 |
| 54 | 252 | 3.65 | 44 | 349 | 3.75 | 39 | 169 | 3.75 |
| 52 | 296 | 3.60 | 58 | 330 | 3.50 | 48 | 290 | 3.60 |
| 46 | 347 | 3.75 | 56 | 222 | 3.35 | 61 | 283 | 3.60 |
| 60 | 306 | 3.60 | 59 | 246 | 3.62½ | 34 | 194 | 3.80 |
| 65 | 231 | 3.50 | 55 | 271 | 3.65 | 30 | 240 | 3.50 |
| 50 | 300 | 3.75 | 110 | 243 | 3.70 | 99 | 276 | 3.65 |
| 57 | 283 | 3.65 | 43 | 290 | 3.60 | 260 | 260 | 3.55 |
| 60 | 194 | 3.85 | 21 | 189 | 3.80 | 28 | 210 | 3.60 |
| 52 | 250 | 3.50 | 49 | 320 | 3.80 | 65 | 182 | 3.80 |
| 63 | 261 | 3.60 | 175 | 285 | 3.75 | 55 | 199 | 3.80 |
| 117 | 198 | 3.60 | 110 | 300 | 3.75 | 57 | 267 | 3.60 |
| 49 | 163 | 3.75 | 39 | 327 | 3.57½ | 61 | 289 | 3.60 |
| 53 | 271 | 3.55 | 51 | 280 | 3.60 | 37 | 273 | 3.55 |
| 62 | 185 | 3.75 | 57 | 247 | 3.70 | 57 | 271 | 3.78 |
| 64 | 284 | 3.55 | 63 | 197 | 3.75 | 58 | 198 | 3.75 |
| 51 | 289 | 3.75 | 48 | 273 | 3.65 | 62 | 201 | 3.80 |
| 65 | 198 | 3.75 | 73 | 258 | 3.75 | 127 | 288 | 3.65 |
| 191 | 284 | 3.75 | 141 | 188 | 3.75 | 55 | 272 | 3.65 |
| 82 | 398 | 3.55 | 39 | 271 | 3.55 | 177 | 130 | 3.70 |
| 217 | 290 | 3.60 | | | | 51 | 248 | 3.80 |

SHEEP—Nothing new was developed in the sheep market. Buyers were few, and their orders were small, so that, moderate as was the supply, not all the offerings were disposed of, and prices were again in buyers' favor. Good to choice mutton qualities sell at $3.50@4.00, and common to medium at $2.75@3.25.

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

Nearly a dozen cargoes of lumber, mostly piece-stuff, arrived at the sale-docks this morning. Buyers were not very numerous, though several were in attendance. The market, however, was very quiet, the sellers generally holding their consignments at higher figures, which buyers were loth to pay, though willing to give old prices. One cargo of piece-stuff was sold at $8.25, an advance of 25c, and one other cargo on terms not named. The sellers were asking $8.50 for piece-stuff, while $8.00 was freely offered. We make no changes in quotations, as follows: Good and choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; medium boards and strips, $10.00@12.00; common do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.25; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $2.60@2.75; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

There was no perceptible change in the condition of affairs at the yards. The demand is about equal to that of the preceding days of the week, and prices are without particular alteration. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| First clear | $50.00 @55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00 @50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 38.00 @40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 42.00 @45.00 |
| Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough | 38.00 @40.00 |
| Clear siding, 1st and 2d together | 22.00 @23.00 |
| Common siding | 18.00 @20.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 33.00 @35.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 26.00 @28.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward | 36.00 @38.00 |
| A stock boards | 36.00 @38.00 |
| B stock boards | 27.00 @30.00 |
| C stock boards | 14.00 @16.00 |
| Common boards | 12.00 @13.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green | 12.00 @13.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 13.00 @20.00 |
| Pickets, square | 13.00 @15.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 13.00 @15.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 14.00 @18.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 17.00 @35.00 |
| Lath | 2.25 @ 2.50 |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50 @ 2.00 |
| A or Star | 3.50 @ 3.75 |
| Shingles on track | 3.12½@ 3.25 |
| No. 1 sawed | 1.25 @ 1.50 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $38.00@40.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $36.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $38.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour, 27@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 5d@12s; white, 12s 10d@13s; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 32s@32s 6d. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 32s 3d. Lard, 38s 9d. Rest unchanged.

### The Live-Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including cars reported to arrive, 1,768 head, making the total for the week thus far, 6,613 head, or 289 cars. Market slow and strong at ¼c decline on all grades. Little disposition to operate. Sales 300 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,709 lbs, at $4.75@6.25; 15 head Ohio steers, av 1,391 lbs, at $5.27@5.30; 160 Michigan steers, av 950@1,048 lbs, at $4.37½@5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 7,100 head, making the total for the week 13,100 head. The market is dull and drooping at ¼c decline on last week. Canada lambs, averaging 78@98 lbs, at $5.37½@6.25; 500 head Michigan sheep, averaging 80@98 lbs, at $3.50@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,800 head, making the supply for the week thus far 26,600 head. The market is slow. Michigan hogs, averaging 180@250 lbs, at $3.80@5.10.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 5.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 69 cars; best, $5.50@5.75; medium, $5.00@5.25; common, $4.00@4.87½; stockers, $3.10@3.35.

HOGS—Arrivals, 53 cars; best Philadelphia, $4.30@4.40; Yorkers, $4.00@4.25.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 18 cars; best, 5c; medium, $4.00@4.25; common, $3.00@3.75.

### New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Business continues very quiet with manufacturers' agents, and the jobbing trade is sluggish. The market for cotton goods is heavy, but steady, at reduced prices. Atlantic and standard brown sheetings have been reduced to 12c. Cotton flannels in fair demand, and firmly held by agents; grain-bags in good request; prints quiet, except job lots in the market, which are selling freely; clothing woolens dull and irregular, but flannels and blankets in steady demand.

### The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Wool very quiet, and little doing. Ohio and Pennsylvania medium extra and double extra, 48@51c. Wisconsin and Michigan, 51@55c.

### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—COTTON—In moderate request, but lower; middling upland 14¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, heavy, declining. Receipts 24,000 brls; $5.25@5.50 for superfine Western and State; $5.00@6.35 for common to good extra $6.45@7.00 for good to choice; $7.00@7.65 for white wheat extra; $6.10@7.75 for extra Ohio; $6.35@10.75 for St. Louis. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat, dull and lower. Receipts, 277,000 bu. No. 2 Chicago, $1.33@1.35; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.38@1.40; winter red Western, $1.48; white Michigan, $1.55@1.70; Northwestern spring, $1.35@1.36; Iowa spring, $1.30@1.36. Rye, quiet; Western and State, 88@94c. Barley, dull; Western, $1.25; Canada, $1.60@1.62½. Malt, prices favor buyers. Corn opened firmer, closed heavy and declining; receipts, 328,000 bu; prime Western mixed, 60@60½c; yellow do 61@62c. Oats, in moderate request; prices unchanged; receipts, 93,000 bu.

EGGS—Quiet.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Quiet; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Dull, prices favor buyers; XX, 48@50c; extra, 47@48c; extra pulled, 45c; Western tubbed 47@50c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and easier; Rio, 19½@22½c. Sugar active, but lower; fair to good refining, 8½@7c. Molasses dull. Rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5¾c refined, 15½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $15.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet and steady; long clear, for November, 7¼c; short clear, for December, 8c. Lard weak; old Western steam, 7½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 90½@91c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; superfine, $4.50@5.25; State, Ohio, and Indiana extra family, $7.25@8.25. Wheat firm, but a shade lower on all grades; red, $1.45; amber, $1.55@1.64; white, $1.70@1.85. Rye held at 84@85c. Corn firmer; yellow, 68c; mixed Western, 64c. Oats active; white, 48@49c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and declining.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10½c; refined, 15¾@16c.

WHISKY—At 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn—Mixed Western weak and lower at 63c. Oats quiet; Western mixed, 48@49c; white, 50@51c. Rye steady at 80@87c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 89c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1.43; extra white Michigan, $1.70; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.40. Corn dull at 57@58c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber Michigan, cash, $1.35½; December, $1.39; No. 1 red, $1.42; No. 2, $1.31½ cash. Corn steady; high mixed, 45c cash; 46c seller January; low mixed, 42½@43½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 35c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 270 bu; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, none; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bu; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.46; No. 1, $1.40@1.41; amber, $1.30 bid. Corn steady; yellow, 47c. Oats, 35½@36½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5.—Bagging quiet and firm at 13½@15c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Round lots of mess pork at $13.50@14.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½@8¾c; clear, 7c, packed. Sugar-cured hams, 11c. Lard—Tierce, 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 87c.

HOGS—Quiet; $3.40@3.65; receipts, 527.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; superfine, $3.25@4.00; extra, $4.25@5.00; double extra, $5.50@6.00. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 95c; No. 3 red fall, $1.29; No. 2 do, $1.48@1.50, closing at inside price. Corn dull and easy; No. 2, 35c on east track; 36½@37c in elevator; 32c December; 39½c January. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 31½c in elevator. Barley dull; No. 2, $1.25. Rye dull; No. 2, 61c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.00@13.50. Bacon and bulk meats dull; only a small order trade. Lard lower; new steam, 6½@7c.

HOGS—Easy at $3.25@3.60; most sales at $3.40@3.50.

CATTLE—Better and more active; wintered Texans, 3@3½c; through do, 1½@2½c; good to choice natives nominal at 4@5½c. Receipts of hogs, 2,965. Receipts since the 1st of November, 9,336, against 4,405 for the same days last year.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.05; No. 2, $1.03¼, cash; $1.02¾ November or December. Oats—No. 2, 29c. Corn steady; No. 2, 39½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 63½c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.36.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; to Oswego, 13½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce and strong; sales, 1,430 bu at $1.40 for red Western; $1.39 for No. 1 Milwaukee club. Corn firm; sales, 16,000 bu at 49@49½c for No. 2 mixed Western; 50c for high mixed.

FREIGHTS—12@12½c for wheat, 11c for corn, 7c for oats.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower at $6.50@6.75. Wheat dull at $1.30@1.35. Corn and rye dull and unchanged. Oats quiet at 33@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, new, $12.00; no old here. Lard—Kettle, jobbing, 7@7¼c; sales of steam at 6¼c. Bulk meats—Old shoulders held at 5c; sales of new, 30 days in salt at 5@5½c; clear rib, old, at 5c; new in 5½c; clear old at 6¼c; new, 10 days in salt, 5½c. Bacon shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 6c.

WHISKY—Easier at 85c.

HOGS—Light grades active at $3.70@3.80; heavy, slow at $3.60@3.75.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; treble, $7.25@8.50; family, $9.00@9.75. Corn dull; mixed, 74c; white, 76c. Oats quiet at 51@52½c.

BRAN—Dull at $1.00.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime, $22.00; choice, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; offering at $15.50. Dry salt shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 7c; clear sides, 8½@8¾c. No demand for hams. Lard scarce; but only a local demand; tierce, 8½@9c; keg, 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—No sales. Molasses quiet; fair, 50@52c; strictly prime, 58@60c.

WHISKY—Scarce at 95c; Cincinnati, $1.09.

COTTON—Demand active; sales, 5,150 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 12½@12¾c; low middling to strict low middling, 13½@14½c; middling to good middling, 14½@16c; receipts, 6,748 bales; no exports.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE ... Nov. 18.

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $45 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.

From New York every Wednesday and Saturday. From Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line. For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River:

Egypt ... Nov. 1. | Italy ... Nov. 22.
Greece ... Nov. 8. | France ... Nov. 29.
Spain ... Nov. 15. | Egypt ... Dec. 6.

For London (direct) ... Holland, Nov. [illegible]

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency. STEERAGE PASSAGE, $30, currency. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts from £1 upwards in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent.

Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 38, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

GEORGIA ... Wednesday, Nov. 12.
PENNSYLVANIA ... Wednesday, Nov. 26.
VIRGINIA ... Wednesday, Dec. 10.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 89 Clark-st., Chicago.

# THE COURTS.

## Rafferty to Be Tried at Waukegan This Month.

## Suit Against the Z. I. P. Line.

### Damages Asked for False Imprisonment—Bankruptcy Items.

BILL FOR PARTITION.

Morris Livingston, of New York, filed a bill yesterday against Delia Wittgenstein, James P. Morse, Monique Baisley, Andrew Doechaler, Rosa Beaubien, Wyatt T. Judson, John D. Miller, Allie J. Beaubien, Henry Beaubien, Daniel H. Horne, Andrew T. Sherman, Julia F. Sherman, Henry Whipple, Miller Lein, Hiram Bickford, William S. Beaubien, Washington A. Stewart, the Illinois Loan and Land Company, and A. N. Waterman, for a partition. Complainant alleges that he owns an undivided 11-12 of the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 35, 38, 14, and that said Delia Wittgenstein owns the remaining twelfth. The other defendants claim some interest, though wrongfully, by deeds from Silas B. Gassette, and they are, therefore, made parties. Complainant asks a partition of his share from that of Delia Wittgenstein, and that any title pretended to be given through the heirs of John Beaubien to Silas B. Gassette, and his conveyances to the other defendants, may be declared null and void, the deeds considered as inoperative and making no cloud, and that the land may be confirmed in him and said Delia Wittgenstein, according to their respective interests.

Z. I. P.

Martha A. Van Vechten commenced an action some time ago against Zachariah Pratt, the Z. I. P. omnibus man, and yesterday she filed the declaration, wherein she sets out her wrongs. She states that, on the 28th day of August last, she was driving in a buggy worth $500, driven by a horse of great value, to-wit: of the value of $500, when the pole of an omnibus of the defendant's line was violently driven into the plaintiff's buggy, crushing and tearing it to pieces; the horse was also badly lamed, and the plaintiff thrown out and hurt. She alleges that she has spent $100 for curing herself, $500 for the repair of the buggy, and a like sum for the cure of the horse. She therefore brings suit for $2,000 damages.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Daniel B. Briggs filed a declaration against Elmer Washburn, William Buckley, Edward Londergan, Vernum C. James, and Edmund Miller, on a plea of trespass. Briggs says he is a good and honest citizen, and has always behaved himself, but defendants, contriving to hurt his good name, arrested him on the 12th day of October on a charge of being accessory to a murder, and put him in prison for ten days. The second count states that defendants procured a warrant from Justice Banyon, and, on the 21st of October, he was arrested and imprisoned three hours. On his examination he was discharged. The third count sets out that he was arrested without any warrant. In the fourth count, he states he was imprisoned two days, and spent $1,000 to procure his release, but how this large sum was employed he does not deign to mention particularly. He thinks that he will be satisfied for all this insult by the payment of $20,000.

THE RAFFERTY CASE.

Mr. Reed states that he has telegraphed to Ottawa for the remittitur in the Rafferty case, and will have it immediately redocketed, and endeavor to try it at the present term of the Court at Waukegan, to which it will be remanded. The Court will convene the 17th inst., and the case will come up before Judge Murphy, who has won such fair fame in our own court here.

SHAKERS IN COOK COUNTY.

Chauncey Miller and Jesse Harwood, as Trustees of the United Society, of Albany County, New York (commonly called the Shakers), obtained a decree confirming in them, as such Trustees, the title to the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 26, and the W. ½ of Sec. 21, all in Township 36, Range 12.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Winona Deposit National Bank commenced an action against William E. Smith for $1,000. Also against William S. Walker for $2,500.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

The first meeting of the creditors of the First Bohemian Brick Manufacturing Company will be held this morning at 10 o'clock.

In the case of Thomas Madden, the order of dismissal was made absolute.

In the case of Henry Sievers, the petition of J. V. Farwell & Co. was filed and an order made on the Assignee to pay $166.80.

Antoine Gaydon was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant of seizure entered returnable Dec. 5, 1873.

Thomas E. Bennett and Thomas D. Wayne filed a petition against Jacob A. Overholtzer, claiming $1,882.72 due on a promissory note, and $425 on an open account for losses in buying wheat for said Overholtzer. Petitioners allege that the debtor, besides the suspension of payment of the note, made a fraudulent assignment of 96¼ acres in Ogle County owned by him, and also sold some corn and other grain, with intent to hinder and defraud his creditors.

Almon Kidder, Provisional Assignee of Henry W. Giddings, filed a petition setting out that the debtor had given a chattel mortgage on 120 cows to secure a note of $3,532.52. He alleges that the property is worth much more than the amount of the lien, and asks that the lien may be discharged and the mortgagee enjoined from taking possession of the property. An injunction was accordingly issued as prayed.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Edward Walsh pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to twenty days in the County Jail.

George Baker, a colored gentleman, was tried for larceny and found not guilty. He was engaged by a hardware man to black some stoves, and in one of them found $100, put there by the enterprising merchant, who did not believe in banks. The darkey pleaded sick in a few minutes and started for home, but the theft was soon discovered and he arrested. On seeing his employer at the station, he immediately gave up his ill-gotten spoils. Counsel for prisoner artfully urged that the money might have belonged to the person who sold the stove to the hardware man, but the fact of the negro's running off as soon as he found it, argues ill for his belief in such a theory. The jury, however, gave him the benefit of the doubt, and acquitted him.

John Slattery, a boy of 15 years, was found guilty of larceny, and remanded for sentence.

Henry Patterson pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily injury, and was remanded.

The case of John Walsh and William Donelly, for the murder of Patrick Lawless, will be tried to-day.

Emil Metzler, Francis Lee, and George Harris, indicted for assault on one of the keepers of the Bridewell, will be tried to-day.

The case of Gilbert Manteno, indicted for larceny, was tried last term, and he was sentenced to ten years—the extreme limit—in the Penitentiary. Last Saturday a new trial was granted by Judge Williams, on some new evidence being produced, and his case will come up immediately after the conclusion of the Walsh and Donelly murder case.

COUNTY COURT.

The will of Martin Schuth was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Wilhelmina and Carl Schuth, under a bond of $12,000.

Edward M. Booth was appointed guardian of Mary Booth, under a bond of $5,000; he was also appointed administrator of the estate of Susan M. Booth, on a bond of $7,000.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Joseph Pelika commenced an action in trespass against Gustavus G. Gall for $20,000.

Thomas Wilce commenced a suit against Emeline H. Dale and Hervey S. Dale for $4,000.

Joseph A. Brown, Dexter G. Brown, Andrew Brown, George Brown, Paschal P. Brown, for himself and as executor, Andrew J. White, and Rufus A. Brown began an action in covenant against Andrew Robbins for $1,000.

An action in assumpsit was commenced by Henry Van Beil and Abram C. Van Beil against Albert Cadney for $1,500.

Lewis D. Webster filed a praecipe in assumpsit against Artemus Carter, claiming $1,500 damages.

Thomas T. Tasker and Stephen P. M. Tasker commenced an action in assumpsit against William Haytnorn for $1,000.

In the case of Hubbard against Thielman, the plaintiff recovered judgment for $1,866.31.

Joseph Sherwin, of the firm of Reid & Sherwin, commenced an action in assumpsit against O. S. Lanham, James Smifert, and A. B. Lapham for $10,000.

THE CALL.

Judge Drummond has finished the tuck-crease case and taken them under advisement, and is now engaged in hearing the objections to the amended report of the Master, which was filed some ten days ago.

Judge Blodgett has not yet finished the case of Jordan against Tolman.

Judge Rogers' call will be 1,319 to 1,340, inclusive, except 1,326.

Judge Tree will call 1,132, 788, 1,285, 926, and 626.

Judge Booth has at last concluded the case of Price against Ledly, which was given to the jury, and will call Nos. 142 to 150, inclusive, to-day.

There will be no call on the ante-fire calendar of Judge Zane until further order, the Judge not having arrived as was expected.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 5.—Business was transacted in the Supreme Court to-day as follows:

Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad Company v. Harvey Staft; affirmed costs.

45—Bayard D. Morse v. Lawrence K. Hewitt; submitted on briefs.

49—Joshua Conrad, administrator of the estate of Augustus Button, deceased, v. William Button et al.; submitted on briefs.

31—Henry H. Woodruff v. Abraham Moyer; reversed by stipulation.

2—Jonathan Chadwick v. Abram G. Butler and Edward Butler; reversed and new trial ordered.

33—Benjamin Atwood v. Valentine Cornwall; reversed and new trial ordered.

29—John P. Weis v. J. Henry Whittemore and Roe Stephens; reversed and new trial ordered.

45—The People of the State of Michigan ex rel. Eugene Dupont et al. v. The Commissioners of Highways of the Township of Hamtramck; proceedings quashed.

54—Lawrence Brewer v. Thos. F. Dodge and DeWitt C. Dodge; affirmed.

65—Hugh Kneale v. Mary A. Kneale; reversed and bill dismissed.

68—William F. Willard and George Willard v. George G. Lovell; reversed and judgment entered for the defendant.

The Court adjourned sine die.

## EVANSTON NEWS.

The Trustees met last Tuesday evening; present, Trustees Gilbert, Willard, Gage, Blanchard, and Phelps. Mr. Willard was chosen temporary Secretary.

Bills amounting to $384.65 were then presented, audited, and ordered paid.

A petition was presented signed by E. M. White, estate of John Fussey, and E. A. Clifford, asking permission to open an alley to Chicago avenue, on the north side of Lot 11, Block 19. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Trustee Phelps presented a draft of an ordinance granting the right of way through the village to a horse-railway company. Referred to Committee on Streets, with instructions to report next week.

Trustee Blanchard offered a resolution granting permission to owners of property on Davis street, between Chicago and Maple avenues, to erect gas-lamps and make connections with the pipes of the Gas Company, the town to pay $100 for lighting seven lamps for six months.

The resignation of Hugh A. White, Esq., as Attorney to the Board, was accepted, and George O. Ide was chosen his successor. Adjourned.

The Eclectic Reading Club has elected officers, as follows: President, Jesse R. Lyons; Vice-President, J. S. Page; Secretary, Mrs. J. S. Bennett, and Musical Director, N. G. Iglehart.

The Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck will deliver his lecture, "Pluck vs. Luck," at the Methodist Church this evening.

The Presbyterian sociable occurs at the residence of Charles Randolph, Esq., this evening.

Count de Strzelecki, who died recently in London at the age of 77 years, was the first who suggested to the British Government that gold could be found in Australia. Before the age of 35 he had visited and made explorations in North and South America, the West Indies, the South Sea Islands, the Javanese Islands, China, India, Egypt, New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Land. In the last named island he met Sir John Franklin, who assisted him greatly in his explorations in Australia.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—TWO DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, en suite or single, to rent, with board. References required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large handsomely-furnished room; also, handsome front hall-room, with closet; take but few boarders; references exchanged.

365 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board, $5 a week; day boarders wanted.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED PARLOR, with bath room attached, with or without board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—Fine rooms with excellent board and every hotel and home comfort. Prices positively only one-half charged by smaller houses.

588 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDSOME rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; single room, with fire. Reference required.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, with board, single or en suite.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished rooms and board, with every convenience and comfort.

986 INDIANA-AV.—BOARD, WITH TWO ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen; also one large unfurnished room for gentleman and wife.

1027 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a nicely-furnished front room.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with board, a back parlor and bedroom at, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, to rent.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV.—A CHOICE FRONT ROOM for gentleman and wife; all modern conveniences; first-class cook and plenty to eat that is good.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—ONE elegantly furnished large room, with closet, to rent with board; terms very reasonable; house and table first-class. References exchanged. P 32, Tribune office.

### West Side.

12 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room with good board; also single room; accommodation for table boarders. Terms reasonable.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE NICELY furnished rooms to rent, with board; well warmed and lighted. Terms reasonable.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms, furnished; also, a side-room to rent, with board, on reasonable terms.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AT LEE BROTHERS can be found warm and nicely furnished rooms, with board, from $5 to $9 per week. Day board, $4.

177 AND 179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASant, well furnished rooms, single or double, with board; houses modern and central to business.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED room, with good board, for single gentleman.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished front and rear rooms, with board; price satisfactory to reliable parties. Day boarders accommodated.

292 WEST HARRISON-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room and bedroom off, unfurnished, with good board for two at $12 per week.

329 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS FURNISHED or unfurnished. Terms reasonable. Day board, $4 per week.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF Elizabeth—Pleasant front room, furnished, with board. Terms moderate.

386 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—NICELY FURnished alcove chamber (very pleasant), with board, for man and wife or two single gents; private family.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a nicely-furnished south-front room; suitable for a family or gentlemen.

429 WEST JACKSON-ST.—ROOMS AND BOARD at $5 per week.

684 WEST MONROE-ST.—A LARGE ALCOVE, octagon room; also, one other large room, unfurnished; modern improvements; private family.

EAST OF UNION PARK—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board. Terms reasonable. Address G 17, Tribune office.

### North Side.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, WITH GOOD board, northwest corner of Wells and Hinsdale-sts.; brick building.

### Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN-sts., opposite Rock Island depot—Elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates; transient, $2.40 per day; first-class in every particular.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House), furnished rooms for gentlemen. This hotel is under entire new management.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A LADY WILL GIVE THE USE OF furniture of 4 or 5 rooms for board and room. House must be genteel. References exchanged. Call at 400 West Lake-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

A NEW SHORT-HAND WRITING-CLASS IS BEING formed by Prof. Morgan at the Metropolitan Business College, 145 to 149 Madison-st. Terms, $15 for three months.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRINCIPAL OR teacher of a grammar or district school, by a young man who has taught in New England. Address G. T. JENCKS, Joliet, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOSTON LADY, A graduate of one of the best schools, having some experience, would like a situation as governess. Apply in person or by letter, to MR. MESERVE, Palmer House.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY COMpetent to teach music and the English branches, as governess or companion for invalid; would accept a small salary; best of references given and required. Address Box 88, Nixon, Ill.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—7 MARBLE-TOP TABLES, IRON frames; 7 castors, 1 broiler gas stove, forks, dishes, etc., at a bargain. Call from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., in basement 166 East Madison-st.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS, at lowest cash prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 364 West Madison-st.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, TRULY WONDERFUL clairvoyant and business medium, 39 West Madison-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Sheffield, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$400—ON EASY TERMS—WE HAVE a few of those beautifully-located lots left, situated inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line, which must be sold this month; title perfect; abstract furnished each purchaser. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 146 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON BUTTERFIELD-ST., north of Thirty-third.
50 feet on Centre-av., near Adams-st.
50 feet on Jackson-st., east of Central-av.
25 feet corner Jackson and Paulina-sts.
25 feet on VanBuren-st., near Lincoln.
30 feet on Warren-av., near Robey-st.
MEAD & COE, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—100x100 FEET, NORTHWEST CORNER of Illinois and St. Clair-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CITY and acre property. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—266x316 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER of Cottage Grove and Thirty-first-st., with improvements; renting for $4,000; a good stock farm, 40 or 50 miles from Chicago, will be taken in part pay. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT on South Side; $250 cash, balance on long time or trade; value $3,000. Apply to J. R. FINLEY, 132 South Clark-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND basement stone-front house on Wabash-av., near Peck-court. Good lot worth about $8,000 taken in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS ON MADISON-ST., 25 PER cent less than regular prices; brick house and two lots on North Side, dirt cheap, or will exchange for good vacant lots. McDONALD & CO., Room 12 McCormick's Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED LEASE-hold property, centrally located, all rented. Terms, $5,000 cash, $7,500 in five years, balance in real estate. The best bargain in the city. Building new and first-class. Address A 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; West Side; first-class in every respect. Will sell very cheap; small payment, balance on long time; or will exchange for vacant lots on West Side. McDONALD & CO., Room 12 McCormick's Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—$6,500 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house No. 604 Tyler-st.; $3,000 less than cost. Inquire at 213 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN THIRTY-first and Thirty-second sts.—New two-story and basement brick house, 15 rooms, modern improvements; a bargain; if desired, a South Side lot will be taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, NEAR THE Normal-School, at a bargain for cash. This is one of the best investments offered. MEAD & COE, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots, church, and school; cheap and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERty, a very choice country place, within 16 miles of the city, and accessible by railway. The ground is part woodland and part rolling ridge land, with extra nice dwelling-house, barn, &c. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—HAVING SOLD THE bulk of our very choice property at Park Ridge, we offer the remainder, 16 acres, beautifully located, on easy terms and at a price that will insure an early sale. There is no better property for the money near Chicago. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—125 CHOICE building lots, $250 each, payable ⅓ cash, and balance at the end of three years, or in monthly installments of $5 each at 8 per cent. MATSON HILL, 112 and 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots, 75x150 feet, fronting on wide avenues, for $250 to $400, including shade trees and sidewalks. Terms easy; monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 141 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 40 ACRES FOR SALE, finely situated for subdivision, 7 miles west of the Court-House, at a bargain. SCHIELDS, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I WILL SELL GOOD NEW houses at North Evanston of from 5 to 10 rooms at low figures for ten annual payments, or with building lots interest paid annually in advance; or I will rent till next May (for cash in advance) for half price; or I will trade houses or lots at cash figures for a stock of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, or clothing. Call at my office in Evanston, or from 2 to 5 at 159 Dearborn-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—PROPERTY by the lot and block, on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$150 EACH—40 25x125 LOTS, WITHIN one block of depot, at Washington Heights. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence property, a first-class fruit-farm in Coles County, Ill., splendid improvements on the same. Photographs of some of the improvements can be seen at our office. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON NORTH SIDE, EAST OF CLARK-st. and south of Chicago-av., lot about 100 feet front. Send description, price, and terms by mail to BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

## FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of short time secured notes. No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—COOK COUNTY BONDS. GEORGE SAWIN, Rooms 19 and 21 Exchange Building, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

I HAVE FIVE SHARES "EXPOSITION" STOCK for sale. GEORGE FORRESTER, Room 43 Metropolitan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

PART CASH AND PART FRANKLIN BANK INdebtedness will be taken for first payment on fine residence lot on West Monroe-st. Address P 26, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$40,000 AT 90 DAYS, IN SUMS TO SUIT, on real estate security, inside of the city. BAIRD & CO., 174 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$1,500 FOR SIX MONTHS, ON REAL estate security. Apply at Room 2, 142 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—$100 TO $700, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON short time. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $500 TO $1,000 for short time on good security. BROWN & HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES IN sums of $500 to $10,000. B. GROSSMAN, Room 113, 179 State-st.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS ON THE best of security; will pay a good commission. Address V 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT ON SHORT loans. Security gilt-edged. Address P 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TIME LOAN OF $2,000 ON GOOD INside city property, for which a liberal offer is made. C. H. WHITTLESEY, 9 Major Block, 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOR THREE YEARS, $2,000 ON REAL estate worth $15,000. Also $6,000 for five years on improved property. McDONALD & CO., Room 12 McCormick's Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security. Address F P H, Tribune office.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HUNTING-CASE GOLD WATCH, stem-winder; cost $250 ten months ago; bargain for cash. Address B 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—29 YEARS' LEASE OF 28X44 FEET ON State-st., 52 feet north of Randolph, east front. Terms of lease: $1,200 per year for 5 years, and $1,800 per year for balance of term. Ten years' privilege of purchase at $30,000. As the lot has three party walls, it can be handsomely improved for $8,000. This extraordinary lease (the only one of the kind) will be sold for the very small bonus of $3,000 if taken within a few days. A rare chance to secure permanently with little capital one of the finest business locations in the city. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ST. LOUIS TICKETS by either route, at $9 each, regular fare $11. Will be delivered by addressing W H, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING OF ALL kinds, wholesale and retail, at GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 25-HORSE AND ONE 5-HORSE steam-engine; also one 10-horse boiler, which I will sell very cheap. Call or address T. T. PROSSER, 15 Margaret-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW TUBULAR BOILERS; one 60x12, one 44x12, one 42x12. Also a large assortment of second-hand boilers, portable and stationary engines, a complete line of pulleys, shafting, belting, packing, etc. W. McGREGOR & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

WANTED—20-HORSE POWER BOILER AND ENgine; new or second-hand Ames' preferred; in exchange for carriages, buggies, horses, harness, and cash. R. W. GILLETT, 24 South Water-st.

## MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF pianos, nearly new, by first-class makers, belonging to parties leaving the city, are now offered at very low prices. Call and inspect at JULIUS BAUER & CO.'S music store, Monroe and State-sts. (Palmer House).

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, FOR SMALL articles much needed. Will positively pay $20 to $30 weekly easily. American Novelty Company, 172 Clark-st., Room 23.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR PAYZANT'S Automatic Table Leaf Supporter; can make from $3 to $6 per day; mechanics well adapted. Call at 177 East Madison-st., Room 2.

AGENTS WANTED—WE OFFER MEN AND women the best chance West for making money in city or country on $2 to $10 capital. $3 to $8 a day sure on goods that pay 100 per cent profit. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ALBERT F. GUE IS REQUESTED TO communicate with J McK at once; delay is dangerous.

PERSONAL—WILL MISS JENNIE MURRAY SEND her address to A R C, Exposition Building?

PERSONAL—BRIGHAM, WHAT IS THE MATter? Have you been by the H—h—d three times?

PERSONAL—MISS S. MALDOON CAN HEAR from a friend from Arkansas. GEORGE, 420 State-st., Chicago.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE FINE FRAME DWELLING, NO. 747 West Washington-st., gas, hot and cold water, water-closets, stable and carriage-house in rear, with water. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, NO. 1322 WAbash-av., near Thirtieth-st; rent reasonable to a good tenant; immediate possession. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, 1466 Prairie-av.; rent, $50 per month; possession given immediately.

TO RENT—AT $100 PER MONTH—THE NEW and elegantly-finished dwelling 220 South Morgan-st., two stories, with basement and Mansard roof, pressed brick front, French plate windows, and marble mantels. It contains 12 rooms, laundry, bath-room, water-closets, and hot and cold water throughout. Apply to H. F. TEMPLE, corner Polk and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON EVANS-AV., BEtween Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. Will rent at low figure to good tenant. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY FRAME HOUSE, SEVEN large rooms with closets, two blocks west of Ashland-av., and three south of VanBuren-st. Rent $25 per month; worth $40. Address D. W. KEAN, 159 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN-AV. CARS, 4 FRONT rooms over store, $12; 2 rear rooms, $8, suitable for small family. CHAS. N. HALE, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 11 rooms, furnace, and all modern improvements, barn, &c. Rent low. Also, two-story frame house, 9 rooms; very low to May 1. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 261 SOUTH Morgan-st., 6 rooms. Two-story house, No. 258 West Harrison-st., 12 rooms; cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—66 NORTH PEORIA-ST., TWO-STORY house, 9 rooms, bath-room and closets; rent low. Apply at 69 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST., $30 per month. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Office 14.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY MARBLE-FRONT house, with basement, 12 rooms, with all modern improvements; 470 Michigan-av. J. L. DAVIS, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, 74 Honore-st.; 2-story house 652 Hubbard-st.; two cottages on Ashley-st. Rent cheap to good tenants till May next. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND BARN 36 RACINE-av., two blocks from Clybourn and Chicago-av. cars. Inquire corner of Racine and Kroger-sts.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING 706 West Madison-st., corner of Honore, 9 rooms, water and gas. Apply at 687 West Monroe-st., near Honore.

TO RENT—A NICE TENEMENT, 745 TYLER-ST., cheap, and new carpets for sale at a bargain, if desired. Call at house, or address V 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, NO. 205 WALnut-st. $35 per month. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 148 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE houses, Michigan and Prairie-avs. Cottage on West Side, $20. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—FINE house of 12 rooms, No. 163 South Robey-st. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—$75—11-ROOM DWELLING ON JEFferson, near Monroe-st.; also 6 floors of 7 rooms each in brick block on Lake and May-sts; $30, $25, and $20. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN—272 PARK-AV., TWO-story and basement brick of 11 rooms; all modern improvements, furnace, gas-fixtures; also good barn; $65 per month. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM HOUSE, WITH closets and pantries, water, and gas, marble mantel, and grate. Rent, $25 per month. Apply at 259 West Polk-st.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, AN ELEGANT FURnished brick residence at Highland Park. Address Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A STORE AT ENGLEwood, suitable for any first-class business, good room and location; terms reasonable. For particulars address W. S. ROBINSON, Englewood, Ill.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON 2D INST., BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS old, and part of buggy; owner wanted. Call at "B," Central Elevator. MICHAEL BAACH.

FOUND—A REDDISH YELLOW STALLION, WITH spot on forehead. Can be got by paying expenses. 408 Twenty-second-st. GEORGE LEORN.

FOUND—A DARK BAY MARE. OWNER CAN have by applying at 92 Kinzie-st.

FOUND—HORSE AND WAGON. OWNER CAN find at 628 Wentworth-av.

FOUND—A WATCH, ON WEST SIDE. RIGHTFUL owner can have same by applying at 455 Fifth-av. and paying cost of advertising. JNO. FREEDEL.

LOST—A DOG, SCOTCH TERRIER, BY THE NAME of Frisco. Good reward will be given at 25 West Randolph-st., by CHARLES BEHRENS.

LOST—OR STOLEN—ON 27TH DAY OF OCTOBER, on corner of Third-av. and Twelfth-st., one dark bay pony, 4 years old, with harness, with three white feet, and one hind foot with ringbone. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 850 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING BEtween $15 and $20, on Michigan-av., between Adams-st. and Peck-court, or on Peck-court. Finder will be rewarded by calling at 817 Wabash-av.

LOST—LIGHT BAY HORSE, WHITE HIND FEET, large star on forehead, cream-colored nose, and about 15 hands high; barefooted and without halter or harness on. Broke loose from hitching-post in front of my office. A liberal reward will be paid for his return. J. C. McCORD, 109 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON VAN BUREN-ST. CARS, AT ASHLAND-av., or within three blocks, pocketbook, containing $42.25, two bus tickets, owner's card, a bill or two besides; liberal reward to any one returning same to 929 Wabash-av.

LOST—STRAYED FROM 88 DEARBORN-ST., ON Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, a black-and-tan female terrier dog, with ears closely cropped, and answering to the name of Fanny. A very liberal reward will be paid for the return of the animal to the office of the Evening Post, 88 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON THE MORNING OF THE 4TH, ON North Clark-st., near corner of Erie, a lady's gold hunting-cased watch and chain, with three charms attached—a cross, moss-agate, and dog. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at Nos. 29 and 31 Lake-st.

STOLEN—YESTERDAY, FROM NEAR THE CORner of West Harrison and Green-sts., by a man wearing gray coat, a physician's horse and covered buggy, with monogram W B C on the box, horse black, weight about 1,050 pounds, heavy lap blanket, and a case of instruments on the seat. A liberal reward if returned to 211 West Monroe-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—TUESDAY, NOV. 4, 3 P. m., one pair matched brown mares, weight about nine hundred (900) lbs. each; about 15 hands high; off mare has heavy mane and quite heavy tail; both have black mane and tails; 1 set double harness, rubber trimmed and gold lined, with Free Mason emblem on inside rosettes; top buggy, with pole, body painted black; running-gear, scarlet lake, with black stripe; lined with brown cloth and oreide or gold trimmings; patent wheels; one whip with D. H. Howes, 715 West Lake-st., Chicago, braided in handle; one new lap robe. Any person giving information or returning above-named property to HOWES & SEELY, 715 West Lake-st., or 41 and 43 Fourteenth-st., Chicago, will be suitably rewarded.

STOLEN—ON SUNDAY, NOV. 2, 1873, FROM A. Eaton's stable, Nos. 22 and 24 East Adams-st., one bay mare, buggy and harness. Mare 15¾ hands high, black mane and tail; rubber trimmed harness, over head check, yellow lining on pad; top yacht box buggy, black running gear, brown cloth trimmings.

TAKEN UP—SUNDAY EVENING A HORSE AND buggy; buggy is marked Armour No. 4. For information call at Nau's Stable, Arcade-court., between LaSalle and Fifth-av.

TAKEN UP—ON THE PREMISES OF THE SUBscriber, 1¼ miles east of Lyons, Cook County, Ill., on the 30th day of October, 1873, 1 gray mare about 7 or 8 years old, weight about 900 lbs. Had on an old bridle and a saddle tied on with a rope. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. L. R. SMITH.

$10 REWARD—LOST, ON THE 2D OF NOVEMber, a cow, the color strawberry. The above reward will be paid to the finder and no questions asked by leaving her at 141 West Twenty-second-st.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO QUEStions asked for the return to Anderson's European Hotel office of a gold hunting-case stem-winding watch, with hair chain; lost in the wash-room of said hotel Nov. 5, 1873.

## TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—3 VERY ATTRACTIVE 2-STORY and basement octagon, free-stone front dwellings, with 2-story brick barns, on Indiana-av., corner of Thirty-third-st. These houses will be sold for a small cash payment, the balance taken in good residence property on the South Side, within city limits. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR LOW-priced houses and lots, houses on leased ground, horses, carriages, furniture, &c. Incumbrances assumed. Cash furnished. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT A 25 TO 35 FOOT LOT within 3 miles of the Court House for a new house and lot on West Side. Address W 53, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—MY HANDSOME SQUARE BOX top buggy and harness for gold watch and chain. Address A 50, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON Archer-av., near Twenty-second-st., for stock of staple goods suitable for lumber district; amount, $4,000 to $5,000. Address G 90, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD HORSE AND buggy, a large Herring's fire and burglar-proof safe. Inquire at 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE COTTAGE AND 2 ACRES in suburban village; vacant lots for cottage and lot. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—3 HOUSES ON WEST SIDE FOR vacant lots in city, or acre property in Cook County. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE SUBURBAN LOT OR LOTS for good gold watch or furniture. Call at 162 East Washington-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE AND MONEY FOR established grocery, liquor, cigar, or other good business. Call to-day. J. M. BEVERLEY, 17 Methodist Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD TIMBER LANDS FOR stock of goods, houses on leased ground for farms. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN A BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, modern improvements, for grocery store or stock of good merchandise, or good unincumbered lots. McDONALD & CO., McCormick's Block.

TO EXCHANGE—40 FEET, LINCOLN-AV., NO INcumbrance (and other property), for house and lot. New 2-story residence and lot for $700. Cash and Iowa land. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR WILL SELL A FIRST-CLASS drug store on the West Side at a bargain; unquestionable reasons for selling. SCHIELDS, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WESTERN LANDS IN EXCHANGE for suburban real estate. SCHIELDS, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM WITH GOOD improvements, free from incumbrance, in exchange for improved Chicago property worth $10,000. HENRY W. DIRMAN, 152 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FARMS IN EXchange for Chicago property. We have quite a demand for small farms of 40 to 160 acres; owners please send full description. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN PROPerty for a new or good second-hand flooring-machine. Address C 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—NURSERY TREES FOR SIX LOTS AT Washington Heights. Title perfect. Call soon. C. W. DEAN, 132 Clark-st., Room 18.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms in second or third story, brick building, have inside blinds, with gas; water and closets same floor; low rent to permanent tenants. Apply at Room 43, 103 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HAVING FURNISHED ADDITIONAL rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week, or month. Appointments first-class, charges reasonable. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bedroom and stove, for 2 or 3 gentlemen, at 157 Huron-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE FRONT room, well furnished, for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, at $10, $12, and $14 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap, by the day, week, or month. Apply at Room 32, No. 135 and 137 East Washington-st., near Board of Trade.

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS and closets for light housekeeping, with modern improvements; $25 per month. 309 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR FRONT ROOMS on the third floor of 45 South Clark-st., suitable for offices or housekeeping; $40 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ONE PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FURnished; $10 per month. Apply at 72 North May-st.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., TWO ELEGANTLY furnished rooms on first floor, with board. $225 per month for two persons. Address V 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 OR 14 ROOMS AND CLOSETS OVER store 251 South Clark-st. Good for furnished rooms or boarding-house. Inquire in store from 9 to 11, and 2 to 4, of JAMES MATHEWS.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM WITH LARGE closet and water, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Will board two gentlemen, or man and wife, at $15 per week. Private family. At 718 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PAULINA-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN—A small house of 3 rooms; water, etc., all complete. Apply 20 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, RENT LOW. 20 Congress-st., one door east of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, to gentleman and lady, or to single gentlemen, with or without board. References required. 783 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH—THE UPPER PART of a cottage, 4 rooms and closets, with water. 48 Emma-st., half-block from Milwaukee-av. cars.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS OR SINGLE room, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 12 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR COTTAGE No. 509 Fulton-st.; $16 per month. O. F. STAFFORD, 137 South Clark-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOMS IN A TWO-STORY house, well located, West Side, to a small family. Cheap rent to a good party. Address X 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen and their wives; also single rooms, either with or without board. 19 South Ann-st., between Washington and Randolph.

TO RENT—4 FINE ROOMS ON SILVER-ST., ONE block form street cars; 6 rooms on West Madison-st., near Robey. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS; modern improvements; nice neighborhood; fire and gas. FOX, 342 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, CLOSETS, ETC., LOWer story (new), to a small family; near West Madison-st. and Western-av., price, $22 per month. Address D 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTS WILLING TO advance a lady 3 or 3 months rent, or to gent and wife, a pleasant furnished front room, centrally located, with American people. Address M 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT ROOM WITH OR WITHout board. 71 East Monroe-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, with closet, in a strictly private family, with fire and care. Terms reasonable. Apply 279 West Lake-st., corner Morgan.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN—TWO OR THREE well furnished rooms, with breakfast and tea, if desired. House has all modern improvements. 239 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms, suitable for two or three persons. 181 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade Court, Room 11.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 1100 INDIANA-av. Day-board can be had in same house. Board and rent reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE second floor, by the day or month. Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Apply Room 20.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT SLEEPING-room, with privilege of sitting-room, to gentleman and lady. Board for lady only, for $10 per week. Central. West Side. Address P 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 15½ SILVER-ST., NEAR HARRISON, nicely-furnished front room, suitable for one or two persons. Private family. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OR PARLOR AND front suite furnished. Unfurnished, $12 and $15 per month; south front; 74 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, from $15 to $20 per month. Also a few unfurnished. 12 Madison-st., Room 43.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS one block from Post-Office, near Michigan-av. Terms moderate. 15 Congress-st. Inquire at Room 100.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH open grate, pleasant for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Please call at once at 272 West Madison-st.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

### Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 1438 STATE-ST. WILL RENT cheap for drug store, dry goods, groceries, or shoe store, or any first-class business. Inquire up-stairs in the building.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 390 WEST MADISON-ST., near Centre-av., cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—STORE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST., WITH dwelling above. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Office 14.

TO RENT—STORE 261 SOUTH CLARK-ST., BEtween Jackson and Van Buren-sts. Cheap to a good tenant. Inquire on premises, from 9 to 11, and 2 to 4, of JAMES MATHEWS.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—FINE STORE, WITH dwelling above; 442 North Paulina-st. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE NICELY FURNISHED HALL OF the Germania Lodge No. 182, A. F. & A. M., at 63 North Clark-st., corner of Michigan, is to let for every evening except Thursday. Lodges will please call for particulars on F. W. HILD, W. M., No. 125 Fifth-av.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE NEAR Union Park. Address G 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND basement dwelling, unfurnished, on North Side, east of Clark-st. and South of Oak. A reasonable rent will be promptly paid. Address HOUSE, Room 9 Custom-House.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM. STATE LOcation and price. Address DESK, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, MODern improvements, situated south of Sixteenth and east of State-sts. State location and terms. Address V 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, a few unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, within two or three blocks of West Madison-st., between Halsted and Morgan. If suitable, will keep them for a long time. Address, with terms, location, &c., M 20, Tribune office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NO. 1 SAMPLE ROOM AND BILLIARD HALL, with fine stock of wines, liquors, cigars, &c., for sale or exchange. All in fine running order. Will take in payment inside city real estate or $2,000 cash. No better place in the city for a club-room. Address G 12, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE ON STATE-st., 2 horses, 2 wagons, &c., &c., for sale; amount required, $3,000. Address V 57, Tribune office.

ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS FOR sale or exchange. City, suburban, and country real estate to exchange for stocks of merchandise. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE for a man if wished; will sell store, washstand, gas fixtures, and lease, and move the rest. Apply at 362½ West Madison-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE largest manufacturing towns in the State; location good; business flourishing; proprietor's time is absorbed in practice; stock, $3,000. For particulars address Box 1162, South Bend, Ind.

I WANT TO SELL MY RESTAURANT, NO. 80 Dearborn-st.; this is a splendid bargain, and I can satisfactorily prove it to a purchaser. Call and examine, from 11:30 to 1 o'clock.

LAUNDRY, GOOD LOCATION, PAYING, RENT cheap; only fixtures to buy; must be sold; owner going away. FINLEY & WOODRUFF, 127 Clark-st., Room 47.

NO. 6 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A DWELLING OF 12 rooms, very desirable for boarding-house or for furnished rooms, to be sold within three weeks at a bargain, with or without furniture; eight years' ground lease; very cheap. SIDNEY THOMAS, 72 Dearborn-st.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THE GRAND CENTRAL Theatre, 64 and 66 South Canal-st., for sale. Also a restaurant at 24 West Randolph-st. Reasons for selling—invalid. V. R. GRAHAM, 24 West Randolph-st.

ONE OF THE BEST SALOONS WITH A LARGE hall (40x72), all fixed up complete, for sale very cheap at 155 North-av.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD HOTEL MAN TO purchase a long lease, fixtures and furniture of a hotel in Chicago, located in the business part of the city and doing a fine business. Address A. WINNER, Box 94, Chicago Post-Office.

STATIONERY AND NEWS STORE FOR SALE—IN very good location. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Price low. Address for one week M 10, Tribune office.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE; $150 FOR A PLUMBING and gas-fitting shop; must be closed to-day. HERRON & PARKER.

WANTED—$2,000—A PARTY WITH $2,000 TO INvest in a safe and profitable real estate speculation; no risk; 50 per cent guaranteed in six months. State where an interview can be had. Address V 87, Tribune office.

$700 WILL BUY A RETIRING PARTNER'S half interest in a long-established, cash business, paying a clear profit of $250 per month. Stock on hand for amount invested. This is a rare chance and will bear investigation. Cash only need call at 128 LaSalle-st., Room 41.

$10,000 CASH ONLY WILL BUY A HALF interest in a highly-profitable cash manufacturing business, paying a clear profit of $10,000 per annum. Business is first-class in every respect. Stock on hand, from $12,000 to $15,000, and free from incumbrance. Apply at Room 21, 122 LaSalle-st.

## SEWING MACHINES.

BUY YOUR SINGER MACHINES FROM THE regular office, at 367 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—2 NEW HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, 1 Victor sewing-machine, 1 Wilcox sewing-machine. The above machines are just from the shop, and have never been used; all the attachments sell complete with the machines. [illegible] They will be sold at about half the regular price, and a good guarantee will be given to purchasers. Call at Room 16, 175 East Madison.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 18 TO 19 years of age, in a real estate office. Must be a good penman, active, and trusty. Address in own handwriting, J B T, care of Carrier No. 16, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A GROCERY store. 772 Van Buren-st.

### Trades.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, ONE CALF AND kip boot-maker; work mostly calf; steady work guaranteed to a good man. Call at 48 and 50 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TUCK-POINTERS TO FINISH SIX houses. Call on J. L. McKEEVER, Forty-first-st., between Langley and Vincennes-avs.

WANTED—A SHOEMAKER, AT 108 NORTH Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GAS-FITTER. APPLY AT 663 West Lake-st. JOHNSON & BROSNAN.

WANTED—GOOD MAN (RESTAURANT) COOK. None other need apply. Address H. M. HENDERSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS AT 365 FULTON-st., and three carpenters at 108 West Madison-st. Apply to foreman on premises.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SAWYER WHO HAS experience in cutting out sash, doors, blinds, &c. Apply at sash factory, corner of Eighteenth and Canal.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER AND engraver to go to Bay City, Mich., to work on shares with a manufacturing jeweler. Address or call on A. GLEASON, County Clerk's Office, city.

WANTED—GOOD SOLDERERS AT DENNIS & WHEELER'S, 43 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art—a good chance. Call at Art Gallery, 161 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art, practical, at the studio, 152 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CARPENTER, LATHER, AND PLASterer at 621 West Van Buren-st.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—150 CHOPPERS FOR SOUTHERN Michigan. Pay $1.25 per cord. Also lady housekeeper. Call at 220 Randolph-st., E. W. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS—MUST leave 8:20 a. m. Also 25 teams. Steady work and sure pay. 38 North Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—50 CHOPPERS FOR OHIO, AND 30 railroad laborers for Indiana. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, TO whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Call at or address No. 167 South Clark-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIGENT salesmen and canvassers for new and popular selling, illustrated standard works. C. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 and 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS IN THE CITY FOR "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas," by Jules Verne. Elegantly bound and illustrated. A rare chance. Call at 177 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WITH $500 CASH, TO work in a market. Good security and liberal wages. Need not be a practical butcher. Address V 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in country. L. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—FORTY YOUNG MEN TO SELL PROF. Henry's non-explosive for kerosene in city and country; costs 8 and 14 cents; sells for 25 and 50 cents. $5 to $7 a day easily made on $1 to $3 capital. A. RAY, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT that will pay them $4 to $6 per day to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State. Biggest chance ever offered to all out of employment. A farmer made $54 last week. One young man cleared $27 in three days. If you want to make money, don't fail to call on or address Chang Chang Manufacturing Company, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING PROFITABLE EMployment, with $10 to $100 to invest. Apply to CONCHA & CO., 36 North Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN AS CANVASSER FOR a first-class weekly paper. Must be acquainted in the city and come well recommended. To such a man a liberal pay will be paid. Address G 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENT AND LADY AGENTS TO INtroduce something new, useful, and profitable. State and county rights also for sale. Call or address GOLDSMITH & CO., No. 74 Fifth-av.

WANTED—MEN THAT WANT EMPLOYMENT, to sell goods; articles that sell fast and pay large profits. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO SELL A new line of enameled goods, needed in every room of hotels, dwellings, and business houses. Call from 11 to 12 a. m., at 177 East Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—4 CITY CANVASSERS AND SEVERAL for country towns. Energetic men of good address, wanting a highly honorable and profitable business, good the year around, call at 375 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—5 RELIABLE MEN OF GOOD ADdress, as solicitors; extraordinary inducements offered; business permanent. Call at store 207 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN AGENT FOR ILLINOIS FOR EXclusive sale of a commercial article of large demand. $1,500 guaranteed. Must have $300 security given. 60 South Water-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—GOOD WAITERS AT COWLIN'S DINing-rooms, 274 State-st.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A WOMAN SERVANT TO GO TO COLorado; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Good wages will be given. References required. Apply at 982 Michigan-av. between the hours of 9 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a private family. Apply at 24 Groveland Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. The best of reference required. Call at 130 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 411 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS washing, ironing, and general house-keeping, by a small family. No children. No. 143 Calumet-av.

WANTED—AT 546 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER ST. John's-place, a competent girl to do general housework; references required.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; will be a home for such. Apply at No. 125 Lytle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL WHO UNDERstands cooking for a private boarding-house. Wages, $5. Apply at 235 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; German or Scandinavian. Apply at 57 Union Park Place, West Side.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL WHO FULLY UNderstands cooking, washing, and ironing, in a small family; only such who can come well recommended need apply. No. 182 Calumet-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. Apply at No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL WITH good reference from last place. Apply at 386 Michigan-av., to-day.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. German or Danish preferred. Apply at No. 84 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY for general housework. No. 11 Union Park-place.

WANTED—A FEMALE COOK AT FIRE-PROOF dining-rooms, corner Lake and State-sts. Good wages given.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK. APPLY AT 102 South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—AT WABASH HOUSE, CORNER CONgress-st. and Wabash-av., a first-class dining-room girl.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 13 YEARS OLD AS day-nurse at 285 Michigan-av. Call after 8 o'clock.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO RUN SINGER MAchine for manufacturing, in front room, third floor, 112 Dearborn-st.

### Milliners.

WANTED—MILLINER TO GO TO LAPORTE, INdiana. Apply to KEITH BROTHERS, 250 Madison-st.

### Laundresses.

WANTED—WASHERWOMAN TO WASH FOR restaurant, call for and deliver each day 125 napkins and towels, half a dozen aprons, and half a dozen table-cloths. State lowest price per week. Address P 28, Tribune office.

### Housekeepers.

WANTED—21 HOUSEKEEPERS, 4 MILLINERS, 2 dressmakers, and ladies for all kinds of light employment, lady agents, &c. Also good general housework girls. 279 East Madison-st., Room 12.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES FOR CITY AND COUNTRY to sell rubber-goods for ladies and children. $3 to $7 a day easily made. A lady cleared $8 on Saturday. MRS. PALMER, Room 14, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ACT AS CASHier. Must have the best of references. Apply in person, Thursday, from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m., at BROWN'S, Madison and Clark-sts.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSON HAVING AN ESTABLISHED BUSiness and requiring more capital, can have an interview with a party who has $10,000 to invest. Address confidentially with real name, V 42, Tribune office.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 524 State-st.

NOTICE—I HEREBY FORBID ANY ONE FROM delivering any property belonging to me, or from trusting on my account any person, of whatever name, as I shall not pay or become responsible for any bills or debts unless upon my written or personal order. JEROME M. BADGER. Chicago, Nov. 5, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Silver-Thorn Lead Mining and Smelting Company will be held at the Lafayette House, in Snullsburg, Wis., on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. Chicago, Nov. 5, 1873. W. R. GREEN, President.

THE LADIES OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Church will give an oyster supper in the parlors of the Church, corner of Washington and Ann-sts., this evening. Tickets 50 cents.

WE ARE ALL OUT OF RESTAURANTS AND LAger beer saloons; bring yours along if you want it sold. We have a great market left that somebody gets in a hurry. Call early for bargain at 20 East Madison-st., Room 2. CHEESEMAN & CO.

WANTED—AN AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE, AT 151 South Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—A TELEGRAPH instrument, complete, or key and sounder. Address F. B. STONE, 247 Burnside-st.

WANTED—GOOD DRUG STORE FOR NO. 1 paper well secured, and real estate at ⅓ value. Address D 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD GROCERY STORE FOR CASH and good secured paper, $4,000 to $5,000. Address P 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 TICKETS TO SAN FRANCISCO, AD-dress with price, R. A., Anderson Hotel, 145 Madison-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS experience and extensive acquaintance, as correspondent, manager, or traveling agent; best of references; will accept a moderate salary for six months. Address G 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS CLERK or some other good situation; has had several years' experience as clerk in a boot and shoe store in America; references given. Address, for one week stating terms, &c., J. A. E., Belvidere, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME BUSINESS; EXperienced in groceries; no objection to country. G 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR BOOK-keeper by an experienced business man, with best city references. Will loan $500 to employer on undoubted security. Address G 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN A1 HOUSE AS TRAVeling salesman by one having an established trade and experience; am a good salesman in store. Can furnish references. Address H E B, Tribune office.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PHOTOGRAPHER of experience; will accept a position in any branch of the business or take charge of a gallery on per cent. Address M P F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTING—A GOOD book and newspaper compositor, understanding job-bing, wants work. Address K 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TINNER, BY A YOUNG man with 7 years' experience, or clerk in a hardware store; writes a fair hand, and has a good knowledge of bookkeeping. Salary no object as a good situation. Address P 34, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (English); will make himself generally useful; wages no object; good reference. Address C 84, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GENTLEMEN—A young man with two years' hospital experience wishes a place as nurse in a private family. Best of references given. Address G A H, 361 South Clark-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, or to take care of young children and sew or do second work. Please call at 177 Monroe-st., near Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, to do second work or sewing in a good private family. Best of references given. Apply or address No. 15 Keith-st., City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN Protestant girls in American families, to do second work and family sewing; North Side preferred. Call at 243 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work or as nurse girl; would do dining-room work in a first-class family; references given. Call at store 212 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERSON to take care of children and assist in housework; country no objection. H M, 69 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family to do second work or general housework. Call at 227 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or general housework in a small family. Call or address 150 North Halsted-st., corner Hubbard, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework for a small family, or second work, or taking care of children. Please call at 35 Waller-st., corner of Mitchell, in the basement, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FRENCH GIRLS, together, in a private family, one to teach French, the other to do second work. Apply at 169 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman in an American family as cook. No. 674 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS; first-class cook; also a second girl in a private family; best reference. Please call at 762 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Can be seen at No. 14 North Rumsey-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 15 YEARS' experience as bookkeeper; has the best of references as to character and capacity. Address C 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 14 years of age, as nurse girl, or to do second work in a small private family. Address L. T., 68 Hurlburt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS dining-room or second girl. Address 352 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN a private family, to do general housework. Apply at 466 Arnold-st., near Twenty-ninth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family; reference if wanted. Call, for two days, at 172 North Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL, as cook; also, second-work by an American girl. Call at 227 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO cook, wash, and iron. Call 71 Shurtleff-av., corner Twenty-eighth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTable girl, to do second-work or general housework, in a small family. Please call at 251 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK. Call at 355 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as cook, other as second girl or general housework. Apply at present employers, southwest corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., on Thursday.

### Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON THAT UNderstands sewing; can give references; a good home more an object than big wages. Call or address Mrs. ARNOLD, 814 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW AND TAKE CARE of a baby; has had experience; owns sewing machine. Address or apply at 286 Hurlbut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WITH A SEWing machine to do family sewing. Address V 29, Tribune office.

### Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE; GOOD reference given. Please apply at 199 Third-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse to take care of a baby and sew; is a good seamstress. Apply No. 71 Shurtleff-av., corner Twenty-eighth-st.

### Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, 3 OR 4 days a week to do washing and ironing, and to take washing home. Apply 256 West Indiana-st.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSE-keeper or seamstress who is competent and trusty; can furnish machine; no objection to the country. Address K 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady (Dane), who is not afraid to work, as housekeeper; a good home more an object than wages. Call or address 266 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE French lady, as housekeeper; no objection to country; a good home more an object than wages. Address P 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR some elderly gentleman. None but those who can afford a good home need answer. Address Mrs. W. T. WEST, West Side Station.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady as housekeeper for a widower or bachelor; good references. Call at 14 Green-st.

### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 SWEDISH AND 1 German girls, to do housework. Inquire at 25 Superior-st.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS GOVerness; can teach music, French, drawing, and English; would be satisfied with $5 a week; the highest references given and required. Address G 85, Tribune office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT THE CHICAGO HORSE MARKET THE DEmand is good for cheap horses. I want to buy for cash 20 head; come early. 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD DRIVING MARE, CHEAP FOR cash. Inquire of foreman of P. C. & St. Louis Freight House, Halsted & Carroll-sts.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-BOX, BUSINESS, TOP buggy in good order. Price, $45. One open buggy, with pole and shafts; $75. 454 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—¼ CASH, BALANCE PAYABLE IN 1, 2, 3 and 4 months, good driving horses, buggies and harness; also good pole team. R. C. WILBUR, 185 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A BROWN MORGAN HORSE; GOOD style and perfectly gentle in harness. Will sell at a bargain, or trade for a horse suitable for a grocery wagon. 454 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HARNESSES, SADDLE BRIDLES, surcingles, horse blankets, rubber horse covers, &c., wholesale and retail. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—$250 CASH WILL BUY A SPLENDID matched pair of young horses. Call on G. W. KNOX, Room 25 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

HORSES WINTERED ON A. N. HART'S OAK Grove farm, Lake County, Ind., and at prices to suit the times. Address A. HARPER, Dyer, Ind., or C. J. HITCHCOCK, corner Halsted-st. and Archer-av.

I HAVE FOR SALE LIGHT AND HEAVY EXpress and delivery wagons of all kinds, at 261 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CUTTER OR sleigh to seat four persons. Address, stating price, A. K., 63 and 65 Wabash-av.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BEST PAYING business in the Northwest; $500 to $1,000 required. For further particulars, inquire, for two days, between 10 a. m. and 12 m., at Room 10, No. 97 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED real estate and loan office; one that will attend to the outside work and is well acquainted in the city preferred. Address G 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars, to take half-interest in an established business. Money secured by real estate. No. 232 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, TO travel in stencil and check line; large profits. Room 21, No. 132 East Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH BY A EXisting partner in a splendid paying office business. Address V 37, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500 CASH, LEGITImate, permanent, respectable, and profitable manufacturing; indispensable staple to every city family; only increases to be expected; capital and business may be doubled in less than two months. Safe and money-making operation. Address, with reference, F 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A LIGHT cash business, that pays enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased. Address G 22, Tribune office.

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH CEMENT—100 BARRELS Portland, to close account, in lots to suit, at $3.50 per barrel. JOHN WATSON, Room 28 Metropolitan Block.

# FINANCIAL.

## A Gloomy Day in Wall Street.

## Gold Reaches the Lowest Point Since 1862.

## A Decided Tumble in the Whole Stock List.

## More About the Texas Pacific Trouble.

## Apprehensions Concerning the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Dividend.

## Decline in American Securities Abroad.

## Dry Goods Houses in Boston Embarrassed.

## More Failures in Missouri and Iowa.

NEW YORK.

A GLOOMY DAY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The day in financial circles was gloomy, and although the markets were devoid of panic and excitement, the shrinkage of values was gradual and almost uninterrupted from the opening to the close. Confidence seems to be shaken again by the protesting of the California & Texas Construction Company's paper, with Thomas A. Scott's indorsement, the reports about the Reading & Philadelphia Railroad, the decline in securities in London, and the rumored embarrassment of firms there, and a reported railroad defalcation here.

MONEY

loaned up to 7 per day, but closed at 7 per cent.

Foreign Exchange was demoralized; sixty days' selling at 9¾@9¾; sight at 9¾@9¾. Commercial bills were selling all the way from 10⅜ to 10½.

GOLD TOUCHED 6¾,

the lowest since '62, and closed at 7⅛.

The clearings were $27,000,000.

Carrying rates at 7@7 1-16 per cent.

The Treasury disbursements were $406,000.

The customs receipts were $380,000.

Steamships to-day brought £15,000 sterling.

Governments closed dull and heavy; State bonds dull, and nothing doing.

Stocks were weak, and declined ½@4¼. The depression continued until just before the close, when the feeling became better, but the recovery was nothing to speak of. New York Central touched the lowest point since the panic. The heaviest transactions were in Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash, and Toledo. Pacific Erie declined, in sympathy with London. The following are the extremes of the principal stocks: New York Central, 77⅛@78; Erie, 39½@42¾; Western Union, 47⅝@50; Lake Shore, 60¾@61⅝; Rock Island, 84¾@86¾.

[By Mail.]

HISTORY OF THE SPRAGUE FAMILY.

*From the New York Times, Nov. 4.*

When we remember that two families of Spragues, unacquainted and in no way related, were represented in the earliest days of the New England colonies—Francis Sprague, who arrived at Plymouth in the ship Anne, in July, 1623, and Ralph, Richard, and William Sprague, three young men, sons of Edward Sprague, of Cyway, Dorsetshire, England, who went to Salem, Mass., in 1629—it is not surprising that the two families, from a fusion, of which the Spragues, of Providence, are descended, should have so marked a place in the history of New England. The records of Rhode Island teem with chronicles of the Sprague family, one of whom represented Providence in the General Assembly of the Colony in 1696.

William Sprague, the founder of the fortunes of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, was the second son of Seth Sprague, of Duxbury, who was the fruit of the union of the two families of which I have spoken. He started a small mill in Cranston in 1811, soon after Samuel Slater, an Englishman, had erected his cotton mill, the first in the United States, in the neighborhood. In time he enlarged his business, and added sawmills to his other business. He was a thoroughly prosperous man, and when he died, in 1836, he left a large property to his two sons, Amasa and William, the former of whom was the father of the present men. Amasa Sprague married Miss Mitchell, of May Flower parentage, thereby still keeping up the early colonial prestige of the family. Mrs. Sprague is still alive. The brutal murder of Amasa Sprague in 1843, while quietly walking about his own farm, will no doubt be still vividly called to mind by many. He was shot dead by a miscreant, who paid the penalty of his crime on the gallows, simply because he had opposed the man's application for a license to sell liquor. Mr. Sprague left two sons and two daughters—Amasa and William Sprague, and Mrs. Latham and Mrs. Doyle, the wife of the present Mayor of Providence. Mr. Sprague's partner and younger brother William took an active part in public affairs. He was elected to Congress in 1835, Governor of Rhode Island in 1838, and United States Senator in 1842. He died in 1856, leaving one son, Byron Sprague, and one daughter, the late Mrs. Hoyt, both of whom are since dead. How the busines of A. & W. Sprague grew and multiplied during the last and present generations, till it reached its present colossal proportions, is too well known to need recapitulation. Undoubtedly its too-rapid growth and extension in different branches of manufactures has led to with to do it in safety. They had not negotiated their bonds, so that the community at large was not affected by the failure, as it had been by other new railway enterprises. Mr. Hart expected that the Construction Company would get an extension, and think it would soon be able to extricate itself from its difficulty. Rumors were current to-day of trouble in

PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY FINANCES,

which will probably result in a default on the semi-annual dividend. Inquiry of F. D. Randolph & Co., bankers, prominently connected with the Pennsylvania Railway, disclosed the fact that the Company is allowed by the laws of Pennsylvania to declare its last semi-annual dividend in the year any time during the month of November; and that, after it is declared, they have thirty days in which to pay it. It was also learned from this source that the Treasurer of the Company had declared that the road had more than earned its dividend; and spent a great deal in improvement.

EMBARRASSMENT OF THE LONDON BANKERS OF ERIE.

Startling stories were circulated to-day to the effect that Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, London Bankers of Erie, Atlantic & Great Western, and other American railways, had failed. The origin of this rumor is supposed to be in the decline in Erie; and possibly, by way of discounting the further action of the Bank of England in raising the rate of discount above the present high rate, 8 per cent, which it is thought would produce a panic. In London this story caused a decline of 3 per cent in the price of Erie, which was accelerated by a report that President Watson was returning from England unsuccessful in his efforts to realize the $30,000,000 necessary to improve and extend the Erie Road. Prominent houses in this city with which the firm has dealings say they have no apprehensions as to its perfect soundness.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TOM SCOTT NOT BANKRUPT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Rumor having been extensively circulated on the street to-day that Col. Tom Scott's personal notes had gone to protest, and that he was, in reality, bankrupt, I am authorized by his secretary to distinctly contradict them. The rumors originated from yesterday's failure of the Texas & California Construction Company, and the fact that Scott was an indorser of their paper.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Col. Tom Scott says that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not affected by the suspension of the California & Texas Construction Company.

THE PHILADELPHIA & ERIE.

Individual stockholders, unofficially connected with that Company or the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held a special meeting to-day in the Merchants' Exchange. The meeting was unanimous in its condemnation of the Council Committee in whitewashing the investigation as to why no dividends had been declared, when, according to the annual report, the stockholders were entitled to at least $50 per share. A Committee of Investigation was appointed, and a vote of thanks passed to Howard, the expert who called the meeting.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 5.—Owing to the stringency of the times, the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company have reduced the wages of their employes in the shops here 10 per cent, and the working hours to eight. No more new locomotives will be built for this present. Business is extremely dull here, having fallen off fully one-half. No distrust, however, seems to prevail for the future. The banks are in sound condition, and the people have full confidence in their ability to carry on their usual business.

EASTERN, MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—On Monday next the Eastern Railroad Company will reduce the hours of labor and pay 20 per cent.

## THE TRADE IN DRY GOODS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

THE SITUATION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Rumors are current of the temporary embarrassment of several large dry-goods establishments in this city. But the fact upon which these are based is probably less serious than they would at first seem to indicate. It is regarded by those best informed that there has been a general extension,—that is, that time has been given and received on large bills and notes. The dry-goods trade is dull of necessity. Last week there was a general falling off of from ⅛ to 1½ cents in the prics of staple cotton goods. A vast amount of dry goods was destroyed by the great fire, and concerns were more or less crippled after the fire, being driven out of their old places into new ones. The jobbers generally got in small stocks, because they had no place to put large ones, and prepared for the coming trade on a comparatively small scale. This trade, the last spring, was unusually good—better than for some time previously, with some lines better than since the war. The dealers made good profits, and sold clean up. Then, for the present fall trade, they again put in small stocks, and when the panic came the trade here was probably in better condition to stand it for this reason. Had the fall trade been what was expected, they would have speedily got back to their old basis before the fire; but, trade dropping off suddenly, and the whole business coming almost to a standstill, they of course suffer, but in a less degree than firms in other cities. They are simply in a state of unpleasant quiet. The Western trade bought early and not so heavy as usual; and, when the panic struck, shut down almost entirely. The New England trade also bought lighter than usual, and now purchase only in small orders, and just enough to supply the every-day trade, which—the depression affecting all people—is very light and fluctuating. But small sums are paid down on bills. It is probably

A SEASON OF GENERAL ACCOMMODATION

all around. Jobbers do not press retailers who have the reputation of being good in ordinary times, and the creditors of jobbers do not press them, being content, if the trade can be helped along, to take small payments and move ahead gently. The feeling is, of course, one of depression, but the impression is very frequently heard that no severe consequences will follow the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, and that the spring business will open earlier than usual and on a healthy basis. Of course, all are not of this opinion, arguing from the fact that the depression is so wide-spread, affecting not only the manufacturers and the jobbers, but the consumers,—that a return to bright times will not come until spring is advanced. This class hold that consumers generally will get on without purchasing winter goods, and that the winter trade will very largely drop out altogether, and that the early spring will be only the ordinary spring trade. Large establishments are

CUTTING DOWN THEIR HELP

and reducing their operations; and, as a consequence, the working people are keenly feeling the effect of the depression. One of the largest works here yesterday discharged all their general help. The retail stores of the city, large and small, are crowded daily, and the appearance is that business is as brisk as ever, but the retailers say that the purchases are very light compared with past sales. Many are looking, they say, but few are buying.

COLLECTIONS ARE AS SLOW AS EVER.

We repeatedly hear of collectors going out with bills for several thousand dollars, and returning with only hundreds, though the paper is against well-established concerns who are known to be substantial.

THE OUTLOOK.

The situation in the dry-goods trade may be put in this way: There are no signs of disastrous financial embarrassment in any of the concerns here, though some are undoubtedly in uncomfortable straits; and there is a fair prospect that all can pull through without serious detriment if the "good time coming" comes before many months. If any concerns do appear before the public embarrassed, it will be found that they have divided their capital with other enterprises, and that they have not confined their operations solely to their legitimate home business.

## THE BANK STATEMENTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The notification to National Banks, which was sent by the Currency Bureau yesterday to forward by return mail reports of their condition at the close of business on Oct. 13 and Nov. 1, is stated to be only for the purpose of enabling the Comptroller to use the statistics obtained for the purpose of preparing tables of the aggregate condition of the banks in the cities and States, or of all the banks in the Union. The tables are to be embraced in his report to Congress. The Comptroller construes the law to mean that special reports of this character need not be published in the newspapers, as those that are by him designated "regular reports" are required to be. Whether this construction is correct or not, it is believed to be unfortunate for the public that, since these last reports have been called for, the banks should thus be excused from publishing the reports of their condition at the stated periods of time since the panic commenced, in order that a comparison might be made with the reports showing the condition of their affairs on the Friday preceding the Thursday on which the financial flurry began.

## THE MANUFACTURERS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works have now 1,230 men working three-quarter time on reduced wages.

N. B. Supplee's Iron Works, employing thirty-five men, are running nine hours daily.

The large car-wheel works of A. Whitney & Sons are running full time, and expect to continue so till the end of the present month.

Greenwood & Batt's tire-works are working one-quarter time, employing forty men.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

The Frankford Woolen Mills run four and one-half days weekly, and employ eighty hands.

Hall & Verseins Cotton Hosiery Mill, also in Frankford, runs four days weekly; they employ 240 hands.

Gaysted Brothers Frogmoor Cotton Mill runs on half time; they employ 125 hands.

R. Garsied's Winshocken Cotton Mill runs on full time, and employs 450 hands.

The Aramingo cotton mill and Welsh & Sons cotton mill have suspended; the mills employing 140 and 125 hands, respectively.

Culbert's steadfast cotton mill, runs on half time, and employs 150 hands.

Whitaker's cotton mill has suspended temporarily.

Foster's carpet mill runs three-fourths time, and employs 200 hands.

The remaining establishments in this district are working on reduced time, and wages though many are employing a full force of hands.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

IRONWORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 5.—The Brady Iron Company, of East Brady, Pa., have suspended operations, and are not likely to resume. They employed about 300 hands. The rail-mills of the Cambria Iron Company, at Johnstown, are again running. The majority of the mills here are running, but most of them have cut their number of employes to the lowest possible number. Moorehead's blast-furnace is again running, the men concluding to accept the 10 per cent reduction of wages.

THE WINDOW-GLASS TRADE

is literally dead here, as none of the factories on the South Side have opened up since the strike last summer.

MILLS AND FOUNDRIES NEAR LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5.—The lower rolling mill at New Albany closed to-day. The workmen demanded an advance in wages, to which the proprietors would not accede, and discharged them. Four hundred men are thus out of employment.

The cement mills around the falls, shut down to-morrow, showing a large stock piled up and light sale.

The iron-moulders belonging to the Union have refused to accede to a reduction of wages, and Lithgow & Co. will discharge 100 men and close their foundry in a day or two.

The Louisville rolling mills have stopped operations. Many establishments are running at reduced wages, others will close when their present contracts are completed. This action will throw a large number of operatives out of employment.

## CHICAGO BANKS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Below will be found an abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the eighteen National Banks in the city of Chicago, at the close of business on Friday, Sept. 12, the week before the financial panic began:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $ 25,187,476.85 |
| Overdrafts | 133,266.09 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | 6,429,700.00 |
| United States bonds to secure deposits | 100,000.00 |
| United States bonds and securities on hand | 99,908.00 |
| Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages | 144,760.48 |
| Due from redeeming and reserve agents | 3,978,622.05 |
| Due from other National Banks | 900,016.20 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | 547,061.18 |
| Real estate, furniture, and fixtures | 667,854.34 |
| Current expenses | 99,921.56 |
| Premiums | 237,616.37 |
| Checks and other cash items | 82,397.35 |
| Exchanges for the Clearing House | 2,355,878.76 |
| Bills of other National Banks | 619,979.00 |
| Fractional currency | 50,546.57 |
| Specie | 193,404.05 |
| Legal tender notes | 5,182,978.00 |
| Total | $465,000,823.09 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $ 8,000,000.00 |
| Surplus funds | 2,762,500.00 |
| Undivided profits | 834,778.35 |
| National Bank notes outstanding | 5,769,386.00 |
| Dividends unpaid | 43,887.50 |
| Individual deposits | 17,361,135.18 |
| United States deposits | 160,423.71 |
| Due to National Banks | 6,096,499.92 |
| Due to State Banks and Bankers | 2,535,315.70 |
| Notes and bills rediscounted | 172,402.83 |
| Total | $463,000,823.09 |

## PHILADELPHIA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BANKRUPT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Upon petition of Frank N. Steer, Judge Cadwallader this morning granted an order, returnable next Wednesday, upon Jay Cooke & Co., to show cause why they should not be adjudicated bankrupt. The senior member of the firm says that the report of its immediate resumption is untrue.

THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY,

lately established under the Continental Hotel, are paying silver coin to depositors in small sums; during the panic, the Company paid out freely to all comers.

## WASHINGTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Announcement will be made to-morrow morning of the purpose of the suspended First National Bank of this city to pay 30 per cent to its creditors and depositors on Monday next.

## ST. LOUIS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HEAVY FAILURE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 5.—Sterling Price & Co., a commission firm dealing principally with the South, have failed for $200,000. Their failure is largely due to their connection with Tansaig, Gimpf & Co. and the Union National Bank, as well as to difficulties in making their Southern collections.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—The heavy commission house of Sterling Price & Co., of this city, has made an assignment, and its affairs will be wound up by George J. Davis, the General Assignee, by the appointment of the United States Court of this district.

Thomas Millen, proprietor of the Phœnix Flouring-Mill of this city, suspended to-day, being unable to realize sufficiently on property shipped to meet engagements. His assets are said to exceed his liabilities.

## SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 5.—There is a discouraging outlook the coming winter, financially. But little bullion has moved since the Eastern panic. A private bank suspended this morning, as a result of which money is tighter than ever. The stoppage of Clews & Co., of New York, affected parties here seriously.

Brigham Young, for the last few days, was actively engaged in the affairs of the Second Co-operative Mercantile Institution and Deseret National Bank. The latter concern yesterday declared 10 per cent dividend.

## FAILURES IN IOWA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 5.—The failure of three extensive mercantile houses of Ottumwa, Ia., is announced. The broken firms are as follows: S. B. Fuller, general store, liabilities, $20,000; assets, $5,000. Richard Shea, stoves and tin, liabilities, $10,000; assets, $6,000. J. H. Behrwoon, produce and grocery, liabilities, $8,000; assets unknown. Other failures in Central Iowa are announced. The tightness of money is producing a great deal of distress.

## THE TRADES.

NEW YORK MASONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The bricklayers who struck against a reduction of wages have returned to work at the old rates.

The laborers who assist the bricklayers, about 800 in number, struck to-day. It is stated, also, that from 1,000 to 1,200 men have joined the bricklayers' to-day. Work has stopped on several large structures.

## THE STEAMBOAT INTEREST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Owing to the lack of freight, one of the New Haven Sound boats has withdrawn from the route, and several men of other boats are discharged.

## ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—5:30 P. M.—American securities are heavy, and all stocks are lower.

Five-twenties of '65, 92¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 36¾. Tallow, 46s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 5.—5-20s of '62, 97¾.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Rentes, 57 francs.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day on balance, £34,000. There was a feeling of disquietude at the opening of the market this morning, and all stocks declined. American securities were heavy. Consols, 92¾@92¾ for money; 92¾@92⅝ for December on account.

[By Mail.]

THE GERMAN CAPITAL DURING A MONETARY CRISIS.

The week ending Oct. 15 was a serious one in Berlin, for then the effects of the Viennese crash of last May was felt in its full force. A correspondent of the London *Standard* writes from Berlin:

"The financiers of Europe, including the Berlin boursiers themselves, had been surprised at the solidity and even cheerfulness with which this Bourse had stood the racket of that awful catastrophe which completely crushed business throughout Austria for a summer, and buried the fortunes of the Great Exhibition under the ruins of all the castles in the air which it brought down with a run. It was a saving clause in Berlin's favor that she had kept herself to the fabrication of but one limited liability company to every twenty or so with which Vienna found herself trammeled when the day of reckoning came; also, the Prussian temper, so much cooler and more compatible with prudence than the Austrian, had kept even the bolder of Berlinese speculators from embarking in boats that were altogether leaky, or only fitted out with imaginary sails, oars, and rudders. But it is scarcely exaggeration to assert that the Vienna cataclysm seriously diminished the value of all speculative investment throughout Europe; and, unfortunately for the thrifty souls who constitute the majority of Sir William's subjects, a vast amount of Prussian savings had been converted into scrip, the worth of which became all of a sudden depreciated to an extent that, in many cases, was all but equivalent to its entire annihilation. As a specimen of the rapidity manifested in the fall, I may mention the case of the shares in the Viennese Bank, which the founders, of which I once had some slight acquaintance. Within one week these shares degringolated from 245 florins to 7 florins, at which last price, truly, they were quoted, but could not find a buyer. Whilst such smashes as this were shaking Austrian well-being to its very foundations, Berlin appeared to have escaped unscathed, and the public generally began to entertain the hope that the crisis had been, on the whole, happily tided over.

"Vain hope! miserable delusion! The speculative scrip, despite much desperate 'financiering' on the part of managers and Boards, persistently, unswervingly declined in value; and at last, only the other day, came a terrible thunderclap. Quietest-one of those nondescript creations of our age which may be described as a man turned into a company—has fallen, and dragged down half-a-dozen great companies with it. What is especially to be regretted about this crash is that most of the enterprises Quistorp was engaged in carrying on, and prompted other associations to form, are eminently useful and meritorious affairs, in the fruition of which the population of Berlin is materially interested—I do not mean financially, but physically. That such additions to the general *bien-etre* of this unhealthy and uncomfortable city as the magnificent waterworks in course of construction near the Tenfelssee, and the admirable villa colony which is all but completed at West End, near Charlottenburg, should be knocked on the head by the failure of a company is really a deplorable circumstance; and so is, in a lesser degree the stoppage of all the urban works that were being so intelligently and rapidly executed by the building companies that, offshoots of Quistorp, have come to grief with their parent tree. A bishop himself applied to the Bank of Prussia for temporary assistance in the shape of a loan,—to the amount of £300,000,—but the Direction refused to comply with his request. Nothing daunted, he went off to Camphausen, the Minister of Finance, and told his story, asking for State assistance, on the grounds that if Quistorp's affairs were driven to suspend payments, some 15,000 hands would be thrown out of employ, and might, at the present moment, elections being the order of the day, cause considerable embarrassment to the Government and inconvenience to the public at large. This was an undeniably clever way of putting it, but Herr Camphausen replied that he could not see his way to advancing two millions of thalers, or even one thaler, out of the State exchequer to 'Quistorp's' or any other private Enterprise; and the next day the great company and its group of surrounding financial and commercial growths, put up their shutters.

"The misery that will result from this great misfortune may be characterized as incalculable."

# WASHINGTON.

## A New Combination for the Speakership—Pension-Office and Land-Office Reports.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Albert Rippel was to-day appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Eighth Illinois District.

NEW COMBINATION FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

A new combination for the Speakership is forming. Efforts are being made to unite the friends of Kasson, Maynard, and other Western candidates, upon John Coburn, of Indiana. Friends of Coburn are here, actively at work.

PENSION REPORT.

The report of Gen. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, says 16,405 new pensioners were admitted to the pension rolls during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and 10,223 names were dropped for various reasons. The net gain to the number of pensioners was 6,182, making the grand total of pensioners of all classes 238,411, classified as follows: Army invalids, 109,804; army widows and dependent relatives, 119,068; survivors of the War of 1812, 5,053; Navy invalids, 1,430; Navy widows and dependent relatives, 1,701. Besides the increase to the annual amount of pension caused by the addition of new pensioners, the rates of pension in others have been increased in 21,761 cases. The total increase of the rate of former pensioners amounted to 953,825. The amount of the pension roll was also otherwise increased, including $306,430 by the admission of 5,428 survivors and widows of the War of 1812, and the net increase in the pension amount, including $468,000 decrease in pensions to army widows and dependent relatives, was $447,371, making the total annual amount of pensions, June 30, 1873, $26,259,284. The total disbursements were, however, some $2,926,000 greater than this amount, the difference being the salaries and commissions paid to agents, fees to examining surgeons, etc. Of the appropriation for the last fiscal year, an unexpended balance of $1,300,000 was covered into the Treasury.

LAND-OFFICE REPORT.

The report of Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, contains a complete record of all decisions, rulings, and circular instructions of the bureau, promulgated during the year, especially the various decisions and instructions issued under the Mineral-land act and School-land, Timber and Coal-land laws.

## PRESIDENT GRANT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The President, with probably one or two of the members of his Cabinet and a few other prominent individuals, will go to Lecesburg to-morrow morning to attend an agricultural fair. Gen. Grant will then have, so far as is known up to this moment, only one other jaunt to take before the holidays.

## Tom Hyer and Horace Greeley.

*From the St. Louis Republican.*

There is an anecdote of the Chicago Convention and the part Tom Hyar played in it that is worth crystalizing in print. The struggle between the Seward, the Bates, and the Lincoln factions was intense and bitter. The Chicago *Democrat*, Long John Wentworth's paper, then bristling all over with fierce Saxon, was putting in its hardest hitting for the rail-splitter of the Sangamon, and, as a matter of course, no salient point in the lines of his adversaries was permitted to escape assault after Greeley, on behalf of Bates, had made a combination with the Lincoln men it was determined to attack the Seward men in front and flank—or, to use an expression more in keeping with the tenor of this instruction, it was arranged to throw sand in the eyes of the referee, and, before he could recover, to knock Seward out of time by a blow below the belt. So the morning after the coalition was effected the Chicago *Democrat* came out with a scorching denunciation of the tactics of the Seward people, and the main objective point of the assault was Tom Hyar's presence as a Seward delegate. The famous pugilist awoke to find himself a famous politician. The trenchant pen of Greeley had been busy all night making him the epicene of surrounding eyes. He was paraded as the leader of the Seward forces, the originator of the Seward strategy, and the hitter of the Seward blows. In short, this intellectual giant had made a political Titan of the physical Hercules. Seward had them, after investing him with all manner of horrible attributes, made him the representative of Sewardism. So, then, there is no telling to what extent the presence of that prize-fighter at that Convention operated to mould the destinies of this nation, inasmuch as the heavy weight," which had already broken the back of Yankee Sullivan in the prize-ring, proved the last straw that fractured the spinal column of Seward as a Presidential aspirant.

When Tom saw the papers that morning he laughed heartily enough at what he, in his "great, big, good-natured way," thought a good joke. But the intellects of the Seward party saw in what Tom thought was a good joke the token of their disaster. But they determined to have their fun out of it, anyhow. So they took Tom over to the Briggs House after breakfast and introduced him to Mr. Greeley. When the party reached the Briggs, Mr. Greeley was very busy; but, as a "delegation of Seward men" was announced, the philosopher, fondly imagining that they had come to patch up a truce or make a bargain that would obviate contest and allay bitterness, went out to meet them with his guileless face one solid smile, and both hands extended. A gentleman from Chemango County, N. Y., who was one of the party and who knew Mr. Greeley very well, grasped the proffered hand of the great agriculturist, and forthwith dragged him into the centre of the group with, "Mr. Hyar, let me introduce you to Horace Greeley; Mr. Greeley, Tom Hyar!" Before the astounded journalist could even bow his acknowledgments his own puny hand was in the grasp of the paw that had done service in conquering Morrissey, and the prize-fighting Seward delegate inquired with an asperity which he had been carefully instructed to assume: "Mr. Greeley, did you write that abusive article in the Chicago *Democrat* this morning?" I have been told that you did."

"Ye—yes, no; well yes. I suppose I wrote one of them," said Greeley, still taken aback and confused. But suddenly recovering his wonted equanimity, the mild old man blurted out; "Suppose I did; what the devil are you going to do about it? You are all a pack of d—d traitors, and I wont have any communication with you. Get out of my apartments instantly, or I will call the po—"

Here the great editor's shrill voice was drowned in a roar of laughter as the nature of the joke dawned on the bystanders, and the Seward party, with Tom Hyer towering up in their midst, broke for the bar-room to brace up against the defeat that stared them in the face.

## JOINT COMMUNION.

Letter from Bishop Potter—The Supposed Precedent in the Case of the Dean of Canterbury.

*To the Editors of the New York Evening Post:*

Perhaps you will kindly allow me to refer to an article in the *Evening Post* of last Saturday headed, "A Precedent for the Dean of Canterbury," for the purpose of correcting a misconception in that article as to the object of Bishop Tozer in sending to the Archbishop of Canterbury a copy of the letter which he had had the considerate kindness and the manliness to address me. I have reason to know that it was very far from being a "hasty" letter. It was well considered; and he has been warmly thanked for it by men of the highest character on every side. A similar letter has been addressed to me by one of the ablest and most reverred of the English Bishops on this continent.

Of course, among persons outside our branch of the Church, and even among some of those within it, there are a plenty of mistakes and misapprehensions. Probably I should scarcely have taken the trouble to notice them had it not seemed to me to be due to Bishop Tozer to correct the notion which appears in the article I am referring to, that he sent a copy of his letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury to move His Grace to some act of discipline against the Very Reverend, the Dean. Nothing of the sort was intended or desired. Bishop Tozer sent a copy of the letter which he had addressed to me first of all to the Dean himself, because he did not care to send to the bishop of this diocese a strong protest against the irregular conduct of a clergyman of his own branch of the Church without at once communicating that protest to the person complained of. And he forwarded a copy of the letter to the Archbishop, because he thought that in such a case—a case in which he had stated to an American Bishop his objections to what I, an English Dean, had done in the American diocese—his own ecclesiastical superior ought to be informed of the step he had taken in writing such a letter. I presume he has as little wish or expectation as I have that His Grace will in any way notice the matter. Bishop Tozer felt, and I think felt truly, that his own branch of the Church had been misrepresented, misunderstood, and misjudged in the irregularity and discourtesy in one of the dioceses of a sister branch of the Church. He felt as I should have felt had I been on a visit in England and found an American clergyman there acting in a way to encourage irregularity and disorder in an English diocese.

As to the "precedent for the Dean of Canterbury" which is supposed to have been supplied by Dean Alford at Berlin, it is obvious to remark that if an act be wrong no precedent, no number of precedents, can make it right. And it is equally obvious that the eccentricities of individuals, however numerous, however excellent or elevated in station, are of no force to impair the authority of principles and laws which are as old as the Christian Church, which are divine.

Besides the case of Dean Alford can hardly be a precedent for the case of the present Dean of Canterbury, for in one important respect they are not parallel. Dean Alford did indeed exercise his ministry at Berlin in a way not easy to be reconciled with his ordination vows, and so far the cases are parallel. But Dean Alford did not carry his irregularities into the diocese of a sister church, in disregard of that well-known order of that Church, irregularities which, in form, if not in intention, would have been a discourtesy toward the Bishop of that diocese. At Berlin there was no sister Church in communion with the Anglican Church, and consequently no injury to any such Church. But in case of the Dean of Canterbury in the City of New York was a very different one. I do not wish to dwell upon it; but I am not in the least surprised that Bishop Tozer felt constrained to disavow all sympathy with it; and I think he need feel no concern at the way in which he has been assailed for it in the press. (Two or three quarters) for his manly letter—a letter which it is well known first found its way into print, not by design, but by accident.

It is a pity that amiable and impulsive movements toward what is called unity should so often begin and end in undutifulness toward one's own spiritual household. For myself, I honor and welcome Christian people wherever I meet them. And there are abundant opportunities for making such feelings of respect and esteem manifest in private, in social intercourse, in the ordinary concerns of life, without entering into unnatural ecclesiastical unions which compel a sacrifice of truth and a violation of sacred obligations that have been deliberately assumed. The venerable and beloved Bishop White, the first Bishop of Pennsylvania, and long the presiding Bishop of our branch of the Church, and was himself beloved by all sorts and conditions of men, yet in his charges and addresses he repeatedly warned his diocese and the Church at large against those mixed religious services, those false unions which are at once inconsistent with our principles and obligations, injurious to our welfare, and prejudicial to the cause of true peace and charity.

For genuine unity among all the followers of our Lord I do most fervently long and pray. It is the earnest longing of our whole communion—the whole Anglican communion—throughout the world. But the union for which we pray, the union which continually rises up before the longing gaze of our hearts, is not a superficial, halting, half-way union of one small, imperfect faction of Christendom; not a mechanical union; not an union from mere feeling full of suppression of the truth; not full of jealousies and incompatibilities as to be incapable of seeking consecration for itself in the highest act of our holy religion! Oh no! No such scheme of union can answer to our idea of the one fold under the one shepherd. The great dissevered flocks must be brought together in the love of the one truth; the reverence for our one order ordained of God; "One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father over all!" God, most merciful, will in His own mysterious way perfect His own work. In the meantime we, each one of us, will best promote the great, the unspeakable blessed consummation by doing our duty lovingly, charitably, yet firmly and consistently, "in that state of life to which it hath pleased God to call us."

I am faithfully yours,

HORATIO POTTER, Bishop, etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.

## Parisian Wife-Treatment.

*Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.*

When sitting before the Café Tortoni these fine autumn evenings, I frequently hear a man crying a pamphlet entitled "The Way to Treat a Wife According to Her Deserts." Having no particular use for advice of this nature, I have never paid attention to the book, but am sorry for it to-day. It may have been here that the workman Lalouesse, 20 Rue Duroc, gleaned his method of treating his wife. Saturday morning the police heard the cries of a woman in this house, and on following the sounds came to a room from which the cries for help proceeded. The door was locked, and the agent called to the woman to open the door. She replied that she was chained and could not. The agent went to the Commissaire of the quarter for authority to break open the door. The woman having said that she was alone and that her life was not in danger; and a locksmith had to be called in before the door could be forced. There there found a young woman chained by the leg to the wall. Her husband and father worked in the same shop, and at 19 years of age a few months ago had been married against his will to her father's choice. After a time the young workman became jealous (not without reason, it is said), and ordered his wife not to leave her room. Two hours later he ran home from his shop and found her absent. The next day he found means for preventing that, and had made a ring just the size of her garter, and attached a chain to it some 5 feet long. Before going out in the morning he attached the chain to a wall with a staple, and, clasping the ring about his wife's leg above the knee, locked it with a padlock, and put the key in his pocket. He then locked the door and carried off the key, having beat his wife black-and-blue to make her submit to the operation. When arrested, this model husband was very much astonished; said that his wife had only what she merited, and thought he had a right to do as he pleased with his own wife. The father appeared to be very much of the same opinion.

## A GHOUL.

The Ex-Acting Mayor of Memphis Accused of Exacting Fraudulent Aid from the Yellow Fever Relief Funds.

Concerning the fraud alleged to have been perpetrated by ex-Acting Mayor Paul Cicalla, of Memphis, the *Appeal* has the following statement:

"The biggest fraud yet perpetrated on our commissaries was discovered yesterday, and the perpetrator was no less a personage than ex-Acting Mayor Paul Cicalla, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen. He presented to Maj. Nealis, on the morning of the 27th of October, a requisition for thirty days' rations for the family of Mrs. McNichols, a widow lady living on Hulling street, who supports four children of a sister who died with the fever, three of her own, and self; making eight in all. Maj. Nealis refused to fill the order at first, but Mr. Cicalla demanded them, as Mayor of the city, and, Maj. Nealis believing he had the right to control everything in the establishment, filled the requisition and started provisions for the lady's residence. To-day she appealed to Col. Jack Halstead for assistance, the large family and want of work reducing her to the last extremity. The Colonel being a large-hearted man, and ever ready to assist those in distress, made out a requisition on Maj. Nealis, which the lady presented to be filled. The Major, remembering our ex-Acting Mayor's demand for such a large amount of provisions, and the name connected therewith, refused to fill the requisition, and was in the act of taking steps to have her arrested, but she pleaded hard and stated so positively that she had not been the recipient of anything from the Commissary that she was permitted to leave. She proceeded to Col. Halstead's rest dence, and told him, with tears in her eyes, "Why did you send me to that place where they intended to send me and my boy to jail?" This was more than our old citizen could stand, and although sick, he started on the war-path. After a long search, John found His Honor, the ex-acting, and invited him to take a seat in his buggy. Forbearance ceasing to be a virtue, the destitute widow in tears, and the rascality of His ex-Honor was about as much as Col. Jack could choke down—but after a struggle he was able to keep his hands off the distinguished Alderman of the Sixth Ward, and the following questions were put to him by the redoubtable Jack:

"What did you do with the rations you drew for Mrs. McNichols?" Answer—"I stored them." Question—"Where did you store them? Tell me quick, for I will know." Answer—"I stored them at home." Then the old citizen's wrath was at the highest pitch, and, after ordering the ex-Acting Mayor out, he informed him that measures would be taken at once to see the matter properly examined into. The ex-acting will doubtless want a committee to examine the case Monday; but, as the case was put in the hands of Capt. Harry Cranmer, and as he shows no favor, Paul can look out.

We forgot to mention that Maj. Nealis requires the signatures of all parties who receive goods, and as Mrs. McNichols could not write—never was at school, never saw or heard of the requisitions until yesterday, or the goods either—there remains an open question. Who signed that receipt?. It smells of Paul's handwriting.

In addition to the above, we learn that the Hon. Paul Cicalla demanded and received, for his own use, other goods from the Citizen's Relief commissary.

## The Iturbides.

*From the Louisville Courier-Journal